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St. Helena

1968 and 1969

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ST. HELENA

Report for the years
1968 and 1969

LONDON
HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE
1971

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PART I

General Review

Administrative Affairs

THE Governor, Sir John Field, K.B.E., C.M.G., and Lady Field left St. Helena on the 25th May, 1968. Sir John Field had completed six years in the office of Governor and Commander-in-Chief of St. Helena and its Dependencies.

He was succeeded by Mr Dermot Art Murphy, C.M.G., O.B.E., then Government Secretary, St. Helena, who was sworn in as Governor and Commander-in-Chief of St. Helena and its Dependencies on the 27th May, 1968.

In the 1969 New Year Honours, the Governor, Mr Dermot Art Murphy, C.M.G., O.B.E., was created a Knight Bachelor.

In accordance with the St. Helena (Constitution) Order 1966, the transitional Legislative Council constituted in January, 1967, was dissolved on the 31st December, 1967. A general election was held in February, 1968, to elect twelve members. The Registration of electors, which began in November of the previous year, resulted in only 653 persons out of an estimated total (according to the 1966 Census) of 2,300 qualified people, claiming to be placed on the Electoral Register; and this number was only realised after much persuasion through publicity and personal approach.

On the appointed Nomination Days in the General Election only ten candidates were nominated from the ten Electoral Areas, but four of these came from Upper Jamestown and Lower Jamestown each of which are represented in the Legislative Council by two members. All the candidates were unopposed and there were no nominations from St. Paul's West nor from Longwood East Electoral Areas.

Shortly afterwards, a by-election was held in March for the Longwood East constituency. Only one candidate was nominated, and he was declared elected.

The first meeting of the second session of the Legislative Council was held on the 26th March, 1968.

Following the death of the member for St. Paul's East Electoral Area and with the St. Paul's West Electoral Area still being without a member in the Legislative Council, a by-election was held in these two Areas in November, 1968. One unopposed candidate was

returned for each of these constituencies, and so the Legislative Council became complete for the first time since the General Election held in February of the same year.

Later, one of the members for the Upper Jamestown Electoral Area having resigned, a by-election was held there in January, 1969. On this occasion two candidates were nominated. Polling duly took place on the 12th February, 1969 when 58 people voted out of a total of 83 registered electors for that Area.

The Governor paid an official visit to Ascension in February, 1968.

The office of Government Secretary which became vacant in May, 1968, was filled by the arrival of Mr Ian Cameron Rose, T.D., on the 16th November, 1968.

Exceptional events in connection with the take-over of Messrs Solomon and Company (St. Helena) Limited, the biggest trading concern on the Island, by a South African Company—the South Atlantic Trading and Investment Company—claimed the attention of the Government and people in the latter part of 1968. These events culminated in the Governor's leading a delegation to London at the invitation of the Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, in December of that year. The result of discussions, under the Chairmanship of Lord Shepherd, was that an Agreement was signed in London which was the foundation of a legal instrument which transferred to the Government of St. Helena 32 per cent of the ordinary shares of Messrs Solomon and Company (St. Helena) Limited, thus making the Government the largest single shareholder in the Company. The South Atlantic Trading and Investment Company now holds 30 per cent of the shares. The Agreement also gave the Government of St. Helena the right to appoint a Government Director to the Board of the Company, and laid down guiding-lines for the enactment of legislation on land-holding, trading licences and other matters.

An Ophthalmic expert visited the Island in 1968 and over 400 persons benefited from his services.

In 1968 financial provision was made in the Budget for the services of a Chief Justice, in the person of an English judge, to visit St. Helena periodically—the amount of judicial work on the Island not being sufficient to warrant the employment of a whole-time Chief Justice. Previously the functions of Chief Justice had been performed by the Governor and he will continue to act as Chief Justice if any urgent matter should arise which cannot await the arrival of the substantive Chief Justice. Accordingly Mr William Evan Windham was appointed Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of St. Helena on the 15th October, 1969.

Also in 1968 provision was made for the services of a Legal Adviser for St. Helena, and the appointment of Mr Richard Johnstone Holmes, LL.B., to this post was announced in the middle of 1969.

The Governor proceeded on leave in July, 1969 and during his absence from the Colony the Government Secretary, Mr I. C. Rose T.D., administered the Government as Acting Governor.

Development

On the 12th August 1968, an agreement was signed between the Governor of St. Helena and the Ultramar Company Limited (a publicly-owned British oil investment holding company incorporated in England in 1935) under which Ultramar was given permission to carry out an engineering study and survey on St. Helena with a view to the Company establishing a marine oil-bunkering terminal on the Island. The agreement provided that if the results of the survey were favourable, Ultramar would be granted, on agreed terms, a licence to construct and operate such a terminal, together with a lease for such areas of Crown Land as might be necessary for such an operation. The engineering study and survey was carried out in the latter part of 1968 but with disappointment it was announced in the latter part of 1969 that Ultramar had decided reluctantly not to proceed alone with the project.

In 1969 the Island was visited by a Consulting Water Engineer engaged by the Ministry of Overseas Development to carry out a survey and report on the water resources of St. Helena. The Engineer's report—the Halcrow/Kopec report—was published very soon after the visit. The Government quickly accepted most of the recommendations made in the report, the full implementation of which is estimated to cost about £300,000. Works to improve the Island's piped and stored water supply were scheduled to start in 1970 with the arrival of a Water Engineer recruited by the Ministry of Overseas Development.

In November, 1969, Mr D. A. Ball, a land-use expert from the United Kingdom, visited the Island to advise the Government of St. Helena with regard to town and country planning in the light of the Island's development needs. This visit was part of the United Kingdom Government's technical assistance programme and was financed by the Ministry of Overseas Development.

In January, 1969, two new generating sets were commissioned in the new power house which made more electricity available to the public. 71 new consumers were connected to the supply. The high-tension transmission lines and the low-tension distribution network were extended so as to give new or improved supplies of electricity

to five areas. The hospital and Upper Jamestown area benefited from the installation of a new transformer of 75 kVA.

Also in 1969 two teacher-training tutors arrived from Britain to examine the needs of teacher-training, the cost of the visit being financed by the Ministry of Overseas Development.

During the period under review much attention was paid by the Public Works Department to new roads. Construction of the Thompson's Hill road to serve what might well be described as a small island village, was completed, and the reconstruction of the Blue Hill road to serve the residents of that district and the school there, was also completed. At the end of 1969 reconstruction of the road leading to the lower part of Sandy Bay was in progress.

Agricultural competitions, organised by the Agriculture and Forestry Department were held in both years.

The Government Broadcasting Station, which was transferred from the control of the Education Department to that of Information Services in July 1969, has increased its popularity throughout the Island. At the end of 1969, it was broadcasting a total of 14 hours per week, transmitting—in addition to regular schools programmes—light music, interspersed with items of news, talks on topics of general interest, interviews, and topical tapes supplied by the Central Office of Information in London. The station has no staff of its own but the programmes are produced and transmitted by persons doing so in a voluntary capacity. The equipment at the station is maintained—likewise on a voluntary basis by engineers of the Diplomatic Wireless Service stationed on the Island.

General

During 1969 a successful start was made with the rodent control campaign which is being conducted by the Agriculture and Forestry Department in the country districts and by the Public Health Department elsewhere on the Island.

In both 1968 and 1969 the Island was visited by two cruise ships in each year. In January 1968 the Norwegian cruise liner M.S. *Sagafjord* arrived with 354 passengers. Most of these, together with some 200 members of the ship's crew, came ashore and toured the Island.

In March of the same year the Royal Mail Ship *Andes* came for a one-day visit with 357 passengers on cruise; 270 of these toured the Island.

The Italian cruise liner *Eugenio C* called for an afternoon's visit on the 25th January, 1969. She carried 530 passengers but unfortunately as a heavy swell was running inshore only 320 people from this ship braved the 'rollers' and came ashore.

The biggest cruise liner ever to visit St. Helena was the S.S. *France* which arrived here on the morning of Saturday the 19th April, 1969 and left during the afternoon of the following day in the course of a cruise to commemorate the 200th anniversary of the birth of Napoleon. The ship carried 1,354 passengers and a staff of 1,233. This visit was a great success. Organised tours of the Island were arranged; in the main these took the visitors to the Museum at the Briars, Napoleon's Tomb and Longwood House—Napoleon's island residence.

A local feature of the visit was the staging of a small exhibition in the Council Chamber at the Castle, arranged by the Honorary Archivist (Mr W. G. Tatham, M.C.), the Custodian of Records (Mr C. C. Maggott) and other volunteers. It contained several unique items, including the original Charter of Charles II, granting St. Helena to the East India Company and Church registers showing interesting entries, including that of the burial of Napoleon.

A flower garden competition for gardens on each side of Longwood Avenue through which the last stretch of the road to Longwood House runs, was organised as a further means of making the visit of this French liner a success.

Following a proposal by the Social Welfare Committee of the Legislative Council, as from 1969 the 21st May, being St. Helena's Day (the day on which, in 1502, the Island was discovered by Juan da Nova Castella) was declared a Public Holiday. At the suggestion of the Commonwealth Office, the 24th May, Commonwealth Day, which had hitherto been observed as a Government Holiday, was merged with the Queen's birthday which falls early in June.

Two young giant tortoises, presented to St. Helena by His Excellency Sir Bruce Greatbatch, C.M.G., C.V.O., M.B.E., Governor of the Seychelles, in response to a request from the Governor of St. Helena, were brought to the Island by the R.F.A. *Fort Sandusky* in September, 1969 and placed on the lawn of Plantation, the residence of the Governor, as company for the giant tortoise Jonathan which has been at Plantation for the past 87 years.

A film unit from Canada visited the Island in October, 1969, to make a documentary film of St. Helena for the English and French television networks of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation.

A team of three scientists from the British National Institute of Oceanography made a six-weeks visit to St. Helena from the 1st November, 1969, to take records of the local tides and waves, as part of an international scientific plan to study the tides in mid-ocean all over the world.

The last substantial record of the tides at St. Helena was made in 1762.

The Island heard with regret of the death in London in the early part of January, 1968, of the Most Reverend Joost de Blank, M.A., D.D., who was Archbishop of Cape Town (in whose Province the Diocese of St. Helena falls) from 1957 to 1964 and who visited St. Helena in 1959 for the Centenary of the Diocese.

News of the death on the 3rd November, 1968, of the Right Reverend Gilbert Price Lloyd Turner, O.B.E., at Nazareth House, Cape Town, was also heard with sadness, to be increased shortly afterwards by news of the death in England of the Right Reverend Harold Beardmore, O.B.E., on the 17th November, 1968. Bishop Turner was the 7th Bishop of St. Helena, where he served for a total of 24 years, and Bishop Beardmore had succeeded him as the 8th Bishop.

Visits by British Warships

H.M.S. *Galatea* visited the Island on the 12th February, 1968 and on the 23rd of the same month came H.M.S. *Ajax*. H.M.S. *Cambrian* arrived on the 16th July, 1968. In the same year the submarine *Aeneas* paid two calls first on the 17th August and the second on the 6th October.

In 1969 two submarines called: H.M.S. *Ambush* on the 13th August and H.M.S. *Finwhale* on the 31st of the same month. H.M.S. *Zulu* arrive on the 14th February, H.M.S. *Intrepid* on the 27th May and H.M.S. *Euryalus* on the 5th December. In addition H.M.S. *Vidal*, a naval survey vessel, visited on the 1st May, 1969 and again on the 4th November of the same year.

PART II

Chapter 1: Population

THE island population is of mixed origin, being descended from settlers from Britain sent out by the East India Company and from employees or slaves from the East Indies and Madagascar, as well as a small number of Chinese and Africans. The language of the island has always been English, and the English way of life is firmly established.

The population census held on the 24th July, 1966, showed a total population on St. Helena of 4,649, made up of 2,233 males and 2,416 females. At the same date there were 476 St. Helenians on Ascension Island. 42 per cent of the population on St. Helena was composed of persons under 16 years of age and the overall density of the population on the island was 99 persons to the square mile.

A table of population statistics from 1902 to 1969 is given at Appendix II.

Vital Statistics

	1968	1969
Births	127	159
Deaths	38	46
Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births	23.62	18.86
Still Births	2	3
Illegitimate Births	40	46
Deaths of Infants under 1 year old	3	3
Birth rate per 1,000 population	26.89	32.92
Death rate per 1,000 population	8.04	9.31
Arrivals in the Colony*	284	263
Departures from the Colony*	311	288

*Excluding movements to and from Ascension Island.

Chapter 2: Occupations, Wages and Labour Organisations

OCCUPATIONS

	1967	1969
Agricultural Labourers	120	92
Skilled and General Labourers	216	155
Building Tradesmen & Apprentices	144	154
Fishermen & Boatmen	21	20
Mechanics, Engine & Motor Drivers	49	46

WAGES AND CONDITIONS OF EMPLOYMENT

A comparative table of weekly wages for men in 1967 and 1969 is given below:

<i>Agricultural Labourers:</i>	1967	1969
Government	100s. to 115s.	100s. to 115s.
Commercial	100s.	100s.
<i>General labourers:</i>		
Government	100s. to 120s.	100s. to 112s.
Commercial	100s.	100s.
<i>Skilled labour:</i>		
Government	112s. to 157s.	112s. to 157s.
Commercial	120s. to 130s.	120s. to 130s.
<i>Apprentices:</i>		
Government	52s. to 90s.	52s. to 90s.
Commercial	75s.	75s.

The weekly wage rates for female employees (primarily domestic servants and shop assistants) average 40s. for domestic servants and 70s. for shop assistants. In a few cases, advancing by increments, shop assistants earn from 160s. to 200s. per week.

Government Employees: average a 45 hour week.

Commercial Employees: average a 47 hour week.

The following particulars relate to the Public Works Department, in which 472 men (excluding clerks) were employed at the end of 1969:

<i>No.</i>	<i>Occupation</i>	<i>Weekly Wages</i>
72	Artisans (Building & Mechanical Tradesmen)	115s. to 130s.
15	Transport Drivers	115s. to 120s.
342	Labourers (including Casual/Relief workers)	32s. 6d. to 112s.
22	Apprentices	52s. to 90s.
21	Other Categories	100s. to 130s.
<u>472</u>		

The Department works an 8½ hour day, Monday to Friday (42½ hours) but plumbers and public-utility maintenance men spread their hours over a six-day week and are on call in emergencies on Sundays and holidays.

COST OF LIVING

No cost of living index is available but an index of changes in the retail prices of certain basic commodities has been maintained since 1939. Between 1939 and 1964 this index rose from 100 to 246.

In view of the changed pattern of consumption, a new index of retail prices was started with 1965 as the base year. This index is based on the pattern of expenditure disclosed in a sample survey made during the year, viz:

Foodstuffs	77 per cent.
Clothing	10 per cent.
Household commodities	8 per cent.
Light and fuel	5 per cent.

By 1966 the new index had risen to 118, this large increase being mainly due to the removal of government subsidies on essential foodstuffs, and by 1969 it had risen to 139.

A list of items comprised in the index with their prices at July, 1969 is as follows:

Item	Unit	Price	
		s.	d.
Bread	1½ lb. loaf		11
Fats/Oils			
Margarine	lb.	2	6
Butter	lb.	4	10
Fat	lb.	2	2
Oil	bot.	4	8
Canned Fruit	16 oz. tin	2	4
Jam	lb.	2	4
Sugar	lb.		8
Tea	lb.	6	0
Coffee	2 oz. tin	3	5
Cocoa	4 oz. tin	1	9
Milk	14 oz. tin	1	9
Rice	lb.	1	3
Potatoes	7 lb.	5	6
Vegetables (fresh)	lb.		6
Fish (fresh)	lb.	1	0
Meat and Fish (preserved)			
Meat Roll	lb.	3	8
Paste	1 oz.		8
Fish	7 oz.	1	8
Bacon	lb.	3	8
Ham	lb.	7	0
Corned Beef	lb.	5	5
Spices and Sauces			
Curry Powder	lb.	5	0
Pepper	oz.		10
Sauce	5 oz. bot.	1	11
Meat			
Beef (fresh)	lb.	3	4
Pork and Mutton (fresh)	lb.	3	0
Beef (frozen)	lb.	4	3
Eggs	doz.	4	0
Poultry Food	lb.		7
Biscuits	8 oz. packet	2	1
Cereals	12 oz. packet	2	2
Cheese	lb.	3	6
Flour	lb.		8
Light and Fuel			
Candles	each		4
Electric Current (domestic)	unit		8
Paraffin Oil	gall.	4	0
Wood	cwt.	3	0
Household Items			
Bed Sheets	each	26	0
Blanket	each	30	0
Soap	tablet		9
Detergent	packet	3	0
Boot Polish	tin (small)		9
Tooth Paste	tube	2	7
Razor Blades	pkt. of 5	1	3

<i>Item</i>	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Price</i>	
		<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Clothing			
Shoes	pr.	60	0
Shirt	each	30	0
Dress	each	50	0
Dress Material	yd.	3	0

Lowest prices available throughout

LABOUR LEGISLATION

The principal laws in force for the protection of work-people are the Factories Ordinance (Cap 35); Workmen's Compensation Ordinance (Cap 132); Contracts of Service Ordinance (No. 3 of 1951); Trade Unions and Trade Disputes Ordinance (No. 3 of 1959); and the rules and/or regulations made under each of these Ordinances.

LABOUR RELATIONS

Labour inspection duties are carried out by the Social Welfare Officer in co-operation with the Factories Inspector. The latter is concerned with the provision of the Factories Ordinance and the former with general labour conditions. Labour inspection has to rely exclusively on persuasion, since in the absence of legislation regulating hours of work and other general labour conditions, inspection depends on the goodwill of the employer, and complaints have to be settled by conciliation.

MIGRATION OF LABOUR

Emigration of St. Helenians to Britain has, in consequence of the Commonwealth Immigrants Acts of 1962, virtually come to a stand-still. Prior to the application of the Act an average of 75 people a year (mostly female) found domestic employment in the United Kingdom. In 1967 only 5 permit holders left the Island. The position has now improved and 21 persons left the Island in 1968, and 18 in 1969, as domestic servants.

LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT CONDITIONS

At the end of 1969 there were 472 St. Helenians employed at Ascension Island:

Cable and Wireless Limited	204
Pan-American World Airways	173
Ministry of Public Building and Works	78
British Broadcasting Corporation	5
South Atlantic Cable Company	2
Volcano Club	10

Relief Labour: Also at the end of 1969 there was a total of 123 relief workers (the grant of relief work is limited to men over 60 years of age) and 132 casual workers (casual workers are able-bodied men under 60 who, when unable to obtain any other employment, are given two or three days casual work per week).

Chapter 3: Public Finance and Taxation

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE

THE Colony's main sources of revenue are Customs duties and wharfage, and the sale of postage stamps—mainly to philatelists. In addition, a substantial grant-in-aid is received from the United Kingdom Government, while development expenditure is financed from grants made under the United Kingdom Colonial Development and Welfare Acts. The public debt at the end of 1969 was £39,681.

The principal heads of revenue for the years 1967 to 1969 were as follows:

	1967 £	1968 £	1969 £
Customs	48,652	48,300	51,096
Port and Marine	9,181	10,486	8,969
Licences and Taxes	23,740	10,013	35,750
Fees and Reimbursements	10,825	11,972	16,852
Post Office	32,517	60,313	39,866
Revenue from Properties	7,560	15,336	13,924
Interest	5,655	5,905	10,674
Miscellaneous	3,099	5,906	5,349
Electricity and Telephones	9,680	9,450	10,708
Overseas Service Aid Scheme	11,792	13,941	15,086
Total	162,701	191,622	208,275
Grant in Aid	215,706	235,545	257,000
Total	378,407	427,167	465,275
Budget Contribution	17,906	8,477	—
Colonial Development and Welfare Grants	112,138	78,641	50,147
Grand Total	508,451	514,285	515,442

The principal heads of expenditure were as follows:

	1967 £	1968 £	1969 £
Governor	8,289	7,422	6,941
Agriculture and Forestry	29,111	51,600	67,234
Audit	2,259	2,345	4,076
Education	34,866	40,393	40,449

	1967 £	1968 £	1969 £
Electricity and Telephones	18,494	19,960	27,017
Miscellaneous	43,701	63,146	111,722
Pensions and Gratuities	21,407	19,251	17,365
Police and Gaol	8,370	8,829	9,643
Post Office	10,081	18,322	11,477
Public Health	33,477	38,503	43,634
Public Works Department	15,128	15,599	17,927
Public Works Annually Recurrent	43,757	52,571	71,224
Secretariat	12,476	12,530	12,863
Social Welfare	18,218	18,933	19,235
Treasury and Customs	11,309	13,225	13,731
Overseas Service Aid Scheme	12,666	15,839	13,578
Judicial	—	—	282
Special Expenditure	17,906	8,477	5,250
Capital Expenditure	17,906	8,477	—
Colonial Development and Welfare	90,751	70,075	53,664
Grand total	450,172	485,497	547,312

Statement of Assets and Liabilities at 31st December, 1969

<i>Liabilities</i>	£	<i>Assets</i>	£
Savings Bank	379,215	Cash locally and by Crown	
Special Funds	19,040	Agents, London	205,401
Other Deposits	71,300	Investments Savings Bank	288,719
General Revenue		Investments Special Funds	2,774
Balance	86,672	Advances	59,333
	<u>556,227</u>		<u>556,227</u>

TAXATION

The principal sources of taxation and the yield from each for the years 1967 to 1969, were as follows:

	1967 £	1968 £	1969 £
Customs			
Import Duties	48,652	48,300	51,096
Port and Marine			
Wharfage	8,225	9,493	7,856
Licences			
Dog	211	201	191
Firearms	108	131	114
Liquor	151	162	203
Road Traffic	1,930	2,237	2,528
Trade	189	305	289
Miscellaneous	182	216	212
Taxes etc.			
Income Tax	5,690	5,454	7,009
Entertainment Tax	286	318	294
Parcels Tax	410	505	555
Personal Tax	195	226	225
Estate and Succession Duties	14,243	65	23,908

Customs Duties

The territory's Customs Tariff is based on the Standard International Trade Classification. The majority of the rates of duty are ad valorem but there are some specific rates, notably for liquor and tobacco. Imports from Commonwealth countries are accorded a preference (usually between $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 per cent) compared with the general rate of duty. A very wide range of goods is admitted either duty free or at very low rates, e.g. foodstuffs, clothing, household goods, building materials, machinery and equipment, drugs, marine equipment, educational and cultural articles, etc. The main duty-producing items are liquor, cigarettes, petrol, confectionery, motor vehicles and perfumery. Articles (other than liquor and cigarettes) carrying duties of over 25 per cent are firearms and ammunition, perfumery and cosmetics, jewellery, watches and clocks. Facilities are available for the duty-free entry of articles temporarily imported by visitors to the territory.

Death Duties

Duties are payable on all real and personal property which passes on the death of a person and are governed by the Estate and Succession Duties Ordinance. In the case of a person domiciled in St. Helena duty is payable on all property situated in the territory and all personal property wherever situated. Relief is available in respect of any duty paid in the United Kingdom on the same property. In the case of a person not domiciled in the territory, duty is only payable on property in the territory. The duties are divided into:

- (a) Estate duty, which is a charge on the body of the estate on a scale of one-half per cent over £250 and not exceeding £500, one per cent to £1,000, two per cent to £2,000, four, six and eight per cent to £3,000, £5,000 and £7,000 respectively, and scaling up to 25 per cent on Estates over £60,000. No duty is payable on estates not exceeding £250.
- (b) Succession duty, which is imposed in addition to estate duty, is collected at rates varying with the relationship of the successor. The scale commences with succession value over £250 and not exceeding £500, the rates in the three classes concerned being one-half per cent for a husband, lineal descendant or ancestor of the deceased, two per cent for a brother or sister or their descendants and four per cent in the case of any lesser degree of relationship. The rates increase to one, four and eight per cent on a succession value not exceeding £1,000 to two, ten and twenty per cent up to £10,000, and

thereafter scale up to four, fifteen and twenty-five per cent on a value in excess of £30,000. No duty is payable where the successor is a wife, nor on a value not exceeding £250.

Stamp Duties

Charges are levied on various classes of instruments scheduled in the Stamp Duties Ordinance, and these are collected by means of postage stamps. Some of the principal duties are:

	s.	d.
Affidavits, declarations, etc.	5	0
Contracts or agreements	from 2	6 to 5s.
Leases according to tenure and rental	from 1	0 to £2
Deed of transfer of immovable property, for every £10	1	0

Entertainment Tax

The Entertainment Tax (Consolidation) Ordinance imposes a tax on every ticket sold for any public entertainment. The rate varies from one penny to three pence in respect of each 1s., or part thereof, of the cost of the ticket.

Personal Tax

By virtue of the Personal Tax Ordinance (No. 13 of 1965), a personal tax is payable annually by all adult residents of the territory—(1) who have an overseas income, (2) who either have no local income or pay less than £5 in local income tax and (3) whose total income exceeds £380 (£420 in the case of a married person). The wife of a resident paying personal tax is exempt from this tax. The rate of tax is £5, or in the case of those who pay local income tax of less than £5, the difference between the amount of income tax paid and £5. For the purposes of this Ordinance an “adult resident” means a person of 21 years of age or over who has resided in St. Helena for an aggregate period of not less than six months during the tax year.

Income Tax

Income Tax is payable on incomes derived from local sources only, in accordance with the Income Tax Ordinance, 1953. The present rate of tax is 1s. 3d. in the £ in the first £1,500 and 1s. 9d. in the £ on any excess of chargeable income over £1,500. In assessing the chargeable income a deduction of £300 is allowed to an individual who is resident in the territory, or who is a British subject. In addition, an abatement of one-third of the tax payable is allowed in the case of a married tax-payer whose wife is living with him or is wholly maintained by him. Company tax is payable at 1s. 6d. in the £. A statement showing the incidence of the tax is given in Appendix III, page 86.

Chapter 4: Currency and Banking

THE Currency, Coinage and Legal Tender Ordinance provides that the territory's currency should be the Bank of England notes and United Kingdom coins; and this is the only currency in circulation. The amount of currency in circulation at the end of 1969 was estimated at £100,000.

There are no commercial banks but there is a Government Savings Bank. The aggregate of depositors' accounts at the end of 1969 was £368,876 and the number of depositors 2,015. In addition some local merchants accept cheques at their discretion. Remittances to and from the territory may be made through the Post Office by postal order or money order. Larger sums may be remitted through the Crown Agents in London, or through the St. Helena Government Treasury. A charge of $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent is made on such larger sums.

Chapter 5: Commerce

THE total imports (excluding specie) were valued at £410,037 in 1967 and £375,790 in 1968. The total exports were valued at £19,234 in 1967 and £14,710 in 1968.

<i>Imports</i>		
(i) Principal heads:—	1967 £	1968 £
Food, drink and tobacco	172,522	155,060
Raw material and articles mainly un- manufactured	21,007	7,351
Articles wholly or mainly manufac- tured	216,505	213,339
Miscellaneous and unclassified	3	40
<i>Imports 1968</i>		
(ii) Details	Quantity	Value £
Fuel oils and spirits	238,957 galls.	30,777
Clothing	—	27,798
Canned meats	1,107 cwts.	21,979
Motor vehicles	53 nos.	17,555
Beers and stout	34,096 galls.	15,302
Flour	312 tons	14,815
Grains and meals	6,629 cwts.	11,983
Confectionery	588 cwts.	11,175
Milk and milk powder	1,219 cwts.	9,231

	Quantity	Value £
Machinery and parts	—	8,870
Rice	88 tons	7,812
Margarine	800 cwts.	7,726
Photographic and cinematograph supplies	—	6,422
Motor Tyres	—	5,911
Household Hardware	—	5,730
Paper Manufactures	—	5,369
Tobacco and Cigarettes	5,038 lbs.	4,507
Timber	94 tons	4,477
Footwear	—	4,456
Biscuits	414 cwts.	4,174
Sugar	2,909 cwts.	4,292
Lard and Substitutes	576 cwts.	3,999
Prepared Paints and Colour Washes	—	3,700
Wines	3,792 galls.	3,431
Washing Preparations, Polishes etc.	—	3,388
Food Preparations n.e.s.	—	3,354
Tea	120 cwts.	3,291
Steel Sheets	—	3,213
Butter	153 cwts.	3,025
Cheese	190 cwts.	2,916
Toilet Preparations	—	2,782
Spirits and Liquors	1,392 galls.	2,726
Textile Fabrics Woven	9,461 sq.yds.	2,479
Primary Batteries and Cells	—	2,458
Sanitary and Plumbing, Fixtures and Fittings	—	2,386
Soaps	—	2,386
Motor Spares	—	2,367
Cement	329 tons	2,315
Metal Manufactures	—	2,252
Fruit and Vegetable Juices	—	2,304
Toys	—	2,133
Record Players, Tape Recorders and Accessories	—	2,053
		<hr/>
		189,550
Other articles		186,240
		<hr/>
	Total	375,790

(iii) Sources

	Value		Per cent	
	1967	1968	1967	1968
Great Britain	229,137	230,294	55.88	61.28
South Africa	122,250	105,823	29.81	28.16
New Zealand	6,990	4,568	1.71	1.21
Canada	2,017	2,881	0.49	0.77
Australia	144	455	0.04	0.12
Rest of Commonwealth	13,525	6,076	3.30	1.62
Other countries	35,974	25,693	8.77	6.84
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	410,037	375,790	100.00	100.00

	<i>Exports</i>			
	1967		1968	
	<i>Tons</i>	<i>£</i>	<i>Tons</i>	<i>£</i>
Hemp	131	3,371	—	—
Tow	75	292	—	—
Other articles	128	15,571	200	14,710
	<hr/> 334	<hr/> 19,234	<hr/> 200	<hr/> 14,710

In 1967 exports of hemp and tow represent the balance of production remaining on hand after the cessation of the 'flax' industry at the end of 1965 and the 1966 exports.

<i>Distribution</i>	1967†		1968*	
	<i>£</i>	<i>per cent</i>	<i>£</i>	<i>per cent</i>
Britain	8,521	44.30	11,490	78.11
South Africa	8,541	44.40	3,220	21.89
Bordeaux	2,172	11.30	—	—
	<hr/> 19,234	<hr/> 100.00	<hr/> 14,710	<hr/> 100.00

†Includes rock lobster, frozen fish and re-exports.

*Includes re-exports.

Chapter 6: Production

LAND UTILIZATION AND LAND TENURE

TWO-THIRDS of St. Helena's total area of 47 square miles consist of highly-eroded barren land, much of it in districts of low rainfall. The remainder, including notably the central massif, is relatively fertile and enjoys a somewhat erratic annual rainfall of from 30-40 inches. The productive land is largely restricted to the higher zone above the 1,200 ft. contour where most of the island's agricultural activity takes place. The acid doloritic soils are generally heavy, intractable, and difficult to work, being very sticky when wet and baking extremely hard in dry weather; they are deficient in organic matter, available nitrogen, phosphorus, and magnesium, but rich in potassium. The very broken and precipitous nature of the island makes mechanical cultivation difficult except in a few areas. The highest point, Diana's Peak with an altitude of 2,697 ft, is less than three miles from the sea; in those three miles annual rainfall shows the remarkable contrast of an average 5 inches at sea-level to an estimated 60 inches on the peaks.

Utilization of the productive one-third of the island's surface may be classified broadly as follows:—

Permanent pasture	.	4,500	acres (7 sq. miles)
New Zealand flax	.	3,350	" (5 " ")
Forest	.	2,000	" (3 " ")
Arable	.	600	" (1 " ")

The Government controls virtually all the forest land, most of the pasture, and about half the arable, and is thus the main primary producer of the Island. The area of 5 square miles under New Zealand flax (*Phormium tenax*) is owned principally by two private companies, but since the final closing down of the flax industry in 1966, this large percentage of the available agricultural land has remained unproductive. The portion of agricultural land not in the hands of the Government or of the two other major owners, is controlled by private householders generally in holdings of less than 2 acres; 1,435½ acres are freehold and 365¼ acres are leasehold, but of this total only 203 acres can be classed as productive arable land, most being used as vegetable gardens. These private arable holdings are classified as follows:—

Less than ½ acre	.	.	132
From ½ to 1 "	.	.	92
" 1 " 2 "	.	.	50
" 2 " 5 "	.	.	13
" 5 " 10 "	.	.	2
Over 10 acres	.	.	1

There is no demand from the islanders for additional arable land; in fact, some land is going out of cultivation and householders are content to leave an increasing proportion of the burden of direct production to the Government. There is, however, considerable interest in grazing land and the Government-managed commonages are popular and patronized to capacity.

Since rising costs of production and decreased demand for phormium fibre brought the flax industry to a standstill in 1966, the island has produced no agricultural commodity for export. Mr C. W. Lynn, an agricultural adviser from the Ministry of Overseas Development, observed in the same year that the fact must be faced that there is no known crop which can be grown in the very varied and limited circumstances of St. Helena which can compete with modern production techniques in other parts of the world. The most valuable contribution therefore which the soils can make to the island's economy is in the production of fresh foods, particularly vegetables, fruit, and meat, for internal consumption, bearing in mind the necessity for conservation and reclamation to maintain water supplies, fuel, and timber, and to extend the usable surface of the island on the barren lands. During the period under review the energies of the Agricultural and Forestry Department have been directed, not unsuccessfully, to this end, but, with the exception of occasional gluts, the demand for produce far exceeds supply. This

situation is unlikely to show any marked improvement until, firstly, large scale irrigation becomes available to augment the unreliable rainfall, and secondly, the large area lying now unproductive—but secure from erosion—under flax is made available for more profitable utilization.

WEATHER CONDITIONS

Climatic conditions vary considerably in different areas and at only slightly different altitudes, but in the main there are two growing seasons per year which coincide with the summer (February) and winter (July/August) rains. As very few holdings have irrigation water available, the prompt arrival or otherwise of the rains is of crucial importance to the producer and has a direct bearing on the island's fresh food situation. It is unfortunate that Longwood Farm, an extensive level arable area where cultural operations can be and are mechanized, is on the drier Eastern side of the island; a crop failure at Longwood is quickly felt by the consumer, but on the other hand, reasonable growing conditions at Longwood mean a period, albeit limited, of relative plenty. During the period under review both conditions were experienced. The February rains were somewhat meagre but arrived on time and both crops and grazing benefited. The main winter rains however failed completely and uninterrupted drought conditions obtained until early 1969. A prolonged shortage of potatoes resulted and for many months the only fresh produce on sale was from the fortunate few with irrigable land in the fertile valley bottoms. The 1969 February rains began with promise but ceased abruptly and prematurely on the eastern side. Losses were serious, particularly to the potato crop and also to fodder crops and grazing. However, the winter rains were good in all areas and a satisfactory main growing season was assured, the potato crop being above average despite the depredations of Potato Tuber Moth (*Phthorimaes operculella*) among the later plantings. This generally satisfactory season enabled progress to be made in many fields, e.g. reafforestation went ahead after a long pause, the improved state of the pasture resulted in more plentiful meat supplies, and few cottagers failed to produce satisfactory vegetable crops.

CROP HUSBANDRY

The island's most popular and economically important crop is the common potato, consumer demand showing a steady rise over the years. The agricultural and Forestry Department is the main pro-

ducer but every householder with a garden has his potato plot. In 1968 and early 1969 the unsatisfactory weather conditions resulted in a shortage which led to a steep rise in price for the small quantity which reached the market, so much so that it was found possible to import ware potatoes from South Africa and retail at a lower price than that which local producers were asking. When the main 1969 local crop was lifted, ware potatoes became, and remained, plentiful and the price came down. In 1968 the Agricultural and Forestry Department harvested only 40 tons of potatoes compared with 100 tons in 1969.

To supplement local seed supplies, it is necessary to import fresh seed on occasion; in the two years under review, a total of 38 tons of seed were imported from both the United Kingdom and South Africa. Two recently imported varieties from South Africa, BP I and Cedara, have proved to be heavy yielders of good quality potatoes and appear to be well suited to island conditions.

The supply of local fruit, mainly bananas, has been generally satisfactory (given the available production), and there has been no overall shortage of vegetable crops. Fodder crops continue to be grown on the Agricultural and Forestry Department's farms to supplement the low feeding value of the pastures; maize, barley, and oats, all cut and fed green, are the main standbys, but trials are in hand to utilize other fodder crops, including chaffed phormium leaf.

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

Stock census figures from 1961 onwards are as follows:—

<i>Year</i>	<i>Cattle</i>	<i>Horses</i>	<i>Donkeys</i>	<i>Sheep</i>	<i>Goats</i>	<i>Pigs</i>	<i>Poultry</i>
1961	578	26	907	1,017	1,618	225	9,614
1962	639	24	935	1,119	1,268	285	9,614
1963	657	24	945	1,244	1,296	197	11,737
1964	686	25	925	1,168	1,230	270	9,904
1965	678	20	906	1,161	1,200	302	10,162
1966	658	25	887	1,059	1,113	333	9,611
1967	671	26	848	1,175	1,153	545	11,068
1968	698	26	780	1,209	1,205	435	11,363
1969	754	26	770	1,178	1,261	417	11,072

These figures remain remarkably constant over the years, owing to the existing pasture being stocked to capacity; no appreciable increase can be expected until more grazing is made available by the elimination of flax. The slight variation which is evident over the nine-year period is in the desired direction; the aim is to increase the numbers of cattle, sheep, pigs, poultry, and to reduce the numbers of donkeys and goats.

The numbers of animals slaughtered since 1961 are as follows:—

<i>Year</i>	<i>Cattle</i>	<i>Sheep</i>	<i>Pigs</i>
1961 .	164	105	123
1962 .	139	115	151
1963 .	141	204	127
1964 .	169	164	181
1965 .	162	122	211
1966 .	172	43	234
1967 .	161	22	225
1968 .	152	63	250
1969 .	147	49	366

These figures represent only those animals slaughtered at a registered abattoir; many more sheep and pigs are slaughtered privately by the owners on their homesteads.

There are now three licenced butchers retailing fresh meat more or less regularly in Jamestown. The limited numbers of cattle on the island cannot absorb the demands now being made for beef animals, and steps have been taken by one trader to import frozen sides of beef from South Africa. The competition for local animals has led to an increase in the liveweight price paid to the stockowner and a consequent rise in the retail price of meat which now ranges from nearly 9s. per lb. for prime cuts but averages about 5s. 6d. per lb. It is customary to import fresh breeding stock from overseas periodically to improve local breeds. In 1968 three Swaledale rams arrived from England for crossing with the local half-bred Cheviot sheep. It is still too early to assess results. In the same year two Large White gilts were imported to join the Agricultural and Forestry Department's breeding sows. In 1969 a polled Hereford bull arrived from England to introduce new blood into the Department's cattle herds. All these breeding stocks were purchased with Colonial Development and Welfare funds.

The demand for weaner pigs continues to increase each year in spite of the ever-rising costs of importing feeding stuffs. The Agricultural and Forestry Department sells weaners at a subsidised price to cottagers who fatten them at home for eventual slaughter and consumption as fresh pork. In 1966, 266 weaners were sold; this rose to 347 in 1968, and the goal of 400 per year was at last achieved in 1969 when 417 were bought by householders. To improve the future supply, the Agricultural and Forestry Department is building new modern piggeries to house more breeding sows.

Routine inoculations have been carried out as usual each year against Anthrax, Black Quarter, and Blue Tongue. During 1968 and 1969 there were no serious outbreaks of disease, a suspected case of Swine Fever happily proved to be unfounded. In the absence of a qualified veterinary surgeon on the island, a valuable first-aid service is provided for stock owners by the R.S.P.C.A. The Stock Inspectors

of the Agricultural and Forestry Department are gradually building up an extension service amongst stock owners which includes treatment of animals where necessary and the supply of veterinary drugs.

FORESTRY

The island's springs and water catchments were protected by the planting of trees some years ago. Subsequent and current planting is planned to provide future supplies of fuel and timber, and to reclaim marginal and unproductive areas.

The demand for firewood appears to be declining as increasing use is made of more sophisticated fuels, only a little over 500 tons being marketed during each of the two years under review as compared with 778 tons in 1967. The search for termite-resistant species continues but in the meantime the young pine forest at Horse Pasture is being extended every year with further plantings mainly of *Pinus pinaster*. Elsewhere various quick-growing acacias are being planted for firewood supplies and to assist in the checking of erosion in areas where it is hoped to reclaim barren land by establishing forests; approximately 35 acres were afforested in this way in the last two years when weather conditions became favourable, mainly with *A. longifolia* and *A. melanoxylon*. Seedlings are raised in the two forest nurseries at Scotland and Levelwood. Considerable progress has been made in forestry matters in 1968 and 1969: in addition to manifold routine tasks, much preparatory work of clearing and road-making has been carried out but actual planting is limited to brief irregular periods when rainfall is adequate. Since the final elimination of the wild goat some ten years ago, natural regeneration of trees has been taking place on an increasing scale but many years must pass before any significant change results from the efforts of both man and nature to repair the damage of previous centuries.

AGRICULTURAL & FORESTRY DEPARTMENT

The Agricultural and Forestry Officer is a member of the Agricultural and Natural Resources Committee of the Legislative Council, which has responsibility for the Department and for a large range of ancillary matters. This Committee meets every month as necessary. For various reasons the Department is in direct control of much of the productive agricultural land of the island and must therefore bear the burden—in addition to the normal duties of the agricultural department—of producing the bulk of the island's fresh food. This is done on various farms by locally-appointed staff under the overall direction of one expatriate officer. There have been no changes in the established staff of the Department during the period under review.

There are normally about 40 youths undergoing practical training in agriculture at one or other of the Department's centres. These boys are selected for training on leaving school at fifteen and receive a comprehensive basic grounding in general agriculture for three years with a view to supplying possible recruits for responsible positions in the Department at a later date. Sociologically this youth training scheme is desirable but in fact very few of the boys continue in agriculture after reaching the age of eighteen; the majority resign to take up highly-paid employment in Ascension Island at the first opportunity.

The Pest Control section of the Department, in conjunction with the Public Health Department, inaugurated a campaign in 1969 to control the vast numbers of rats on the island. It is accepted that the complete extermination of the rat may be impossible but it is hoped to keep their numbers within bounds by maintaining constant, and permanent, pressure. Warfarin poison is being used in the campaign and results by the end of the year were promising. Both *Rattus rattus* and *Rattus norvegicus* are present in all areas.

FISHERIES

The fishing project of Messrs Frank Robb and Associates (St. Helena Island) Limited encountered various difficulties in 1968 and 1969 and only very small quantities of fish were caught. Local fishermen using hand lines continue to supply Jamestown market with mackerel, albacore, tuna, etc.

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES

The St. Helena Growers Co-operative Society, the only co-operative society on the island, continues to supply agricultural requisites to its members and to market their produce. The bulk of the vegetable sales are local, but there is also a small amount of exports to visiting ships and to Ascension Island, as the following figures show:—

Year	Local sales	To ships	To Ascension Is.	Total
	£	£	£	£
1960 .	1,723	1,254	—	2,977
1961 .	2,018	1,025	43	3,086
1962 .	1,933	981	40	2,954
1963 .	1,824	400	90	2,314
1964 .	2,148	605	66	2,819
1965 .	2,687	524	264	3,475
1966 .	3,840	530	43	4,413
1967 .	2,735	362	—	3,097
1968 .	4,174	400	15	4,589
1969 .	4,161	265	78	4,504

Chapter 7: Social Services

EDUCATION

THE educational system is similar to that of England in the materials and methods used and in its basic aims. Apart from preparing children for life on St. Helena attempts are made to equip them for life in the outside world since many leave the Island.

Since 1941 the Government has had sole responsibility for education, and in 1967 that responsibility was assigned to the Education Committee of the Legislative Council. Education is compulsory and free for all children between the ages of five and fifteen, but power to exempt after the age of fourteen rests with the Education Committee. 1,143 children were enrolled in twelve schools in January 1968 and 1,118 in January, 1969. These figures were lower than in previous years, but children at school still comprise about 25% of the Island's population. The population is literate and educational standards although rising, are lower than in Britain.

Total expenditure on education in 1968 was £40,393 (exclusive of £3,538 from Colonial Development and Welfare funds) and in 1969 (estimated) £39,900 (exclusive of £1,304, from Colonial Development and Welfare funds).

In each year, therefore, budget expenditure was approximately £35 per child at school.

STAFF

Pupils and Teachers (including Headteachers) in Schools 1968 and 1969

At the beginning of 1968 there were 62 full-time teachers including trade instructors, 4 V.S.O. volunteers and 3 part-time instructors. In January 1969 the figures were 65, 4 and 2 respectively and 2 pupil teachers from Tristan da Cunha were also serving. The staff-pupil ratio was therefore approximately 1 : 17 in 1968 and 1 : 16 in 1969. During each year, however, the ratio deteriorated as teachers resigned, to be replaced in January of the following year by one-year locally training pupil teachers.

Infant departments accept entrants three times a year and Senior schools lose pupils three times each year, i.e. for each new term.

Levelwood and Sandy Bay became junior from "all age" January 1969. 1968 figures "all-age"; 1969 figures include a few seniors.

The Education Officer is assisted by three Assistant Education Officers of whom one is in charge of teacher training, one is Head-

master of the Secondary Selective School and one is in charge of further education, also assisting with administration. A Primary Schools Organiser advises in Junior Schools and is in general charge of pre-primary centres

School	Age Range	Pupils		Teachers at January	
		Jan. 1968	Dec. 1968	Jan. 1969	Dec. 1969
Jamestown Infants .	5-7	67	91	70	90
Jamestown Junior .	7-11	167	171	162	162
Country Junior .	5-11	81	85	76	76
Blue Hill Junior .	5-11	26	25	20	23
Longwood Junior .	5-11	143	151	147	157
Half Tree Hollow Junior	5-11	108	115	111	125
Levelwood .	5-11	82	75	73	72
Sandy Bay .	5-11	65	60	48	50
Harford Senior .	11-15	117	96	112	102
Pilling Senior .	11-15	116	90	113	100
Country Senior .	11-15	127	103	126	94
Secondary Selective .	11-15	44	45	60	54
		1,143	1,104	1,118	1,105
				66	71

†Includes one teacher also in charge of Pre-primary Centre.

*Includes one V.S.O. Cadet.

**Includes two V.S.O. Cadets.

‡Plus one part-time teacher.

Training of Teachers

The standard of entrant to the profession continues to improve although restricted academic background retards rapid progress and necessitates academic as much as professional study through the Teacher Training Centre. Promotion now depends as well upon evidence of academic improvement as upon professional practice and theory, and teachers increasingly study for and are successful in external examinations. In the period January 1968-June 1969 passes among teachers were as follows:

R.S.A. Stage 1 .	.	.	.	28
R.S.A. Stage 2 .	.	.	.	2
G.C.E. "O" level .	.	.	.	12

The stringent application of entry requirements for United Kingdom Colleges of Education has increased the need for teachers who hope to study overseas to pass G.C.E. subjects. Basic professional training is given to five Local Teacher Training Scholars each year. These are generally aged fifteen plus and satisfactory progress leads to their entering full-time teaching at sixteen plus. Professional techniques and academic subjects are studied and regular inspection is made during their first three years of teaching. Young teachers are expected to attend classes on Saturday mornings and the normal holiday courses offered by the Department to all teachers. The most able are recommended for three-year courses in the United Kingdom,

which lead to the professional Certificate in Education. They receive accelerated promotion upon their return. It is regretted that few such professionally qualified teachers remain to serve the Colony. During 1968-69 four earned Certificates but only two remained in service. At the end of 1969 three were still training. One-year refresher courses are provided regularly for older teachers. During 1968-69 three teachers returned from and three proceeded on such courses.

All teachers are encouraged to attend Further Education classes and holiday courses.

During 1969 two tutors from English Colleges of Education spent six weeks helping in and advising upon teacher training in the Colony.

Standards among teachers are rising noticeably.

Schools

The improvement of equipment and facilities continued throughout 1968 and 1969. During the period schools broadcasts were continued, and an evening adult education programme was begun. Basic reference texts were provided, further mathematics apparatus supplied, the science laboratory improved and an additional school bus purchased, all with funds supplied under Colonial Development and Welfare schemes.

Pupils are chosen for the Secondary Selective School with its more academic curriculum, on the results obtained in a battery of Moray House tests. These children sit R.S.A. examinations as a matter of course and many later take G.C.E. "O" level examinations.

R.S.A. examinations may be taken in other senior schools but there the curriculum is designed more to suit the children's varying abilities and to meet their practical needs. All senior boys are taught woodwork and the girls domestic science/needlework. The majority learn basic gardening, having their plots inspected annually by the Agricultural and Forestry Officer whose Department also organises an annual competition.

One important step forward has been the provision of Colonial Development and Welfare funds for equipment for four pre-primary centres for children from $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 years old and the opening of three such centres. The fourth will open at the beginning of 1970. Plans are also in hand for a technical education centre.

Supplementary dried milk or its substitute is provided by U.N.I.C.E.F. for the majority of children. Where home circumstances warrant it a free mid-day meal is provided. Medical and dental inspections are held regularly and treatment given. An eye specialist visited the Colony in 1968 and provided spectacles where necessary.

School Open Days, held annually, have increased in popularity. No significant structural improvements have been made to Schools.

Further Education

Classes are held in the Jamestown, St. Paul's and Longwood areas. Courses lead to G.C.E. "O" level and R.S.A. Stages 1 and 2. The overall aim is to broaden the general knowledge, experience, practical ability and interests, particularly of young adults. Students find the classes useful in preparing themselves for courses overseas. Many who attend are teachers but increasing numbers of others are joining, often being released by Government departments to attend. Classes are arranged to suit the desires and abilities of intending students and include English language, mathematical subjects, geography, history, shorthand, type-writing, woodwork, domestic science, English literature, art, French, music and drama, dressmaking, general science, swimming, geology and religious knowledge.

The number of successes in external examinations is encouraging. Totals during the two year period were:

G.C.E. "O" level	.	.	23
R.S.A. Stage 1	.	.	47
R.S.A. Stage 2	.	.	3

Lady Field Home for Children

The Education Officer acts as Warden of this Home which is situated at Longwood and which, under the very capable charge of a Master and of a Matron, has accommodated fifteen deprived children throughout the period.

PUBLIC HEALTH

General Health

St. Helena has one of the most temperate climates in the world. The island is mountainous. the upper regions being cool and damp and Jamestown dry and warm. There is no industrial pollution of the atmosphere. There are no endemic diseases of note, but the population is unusually susceptible to epidemic afflictions which may be attributable to the island's isolation. Minor injuries from the use of sharp tools and going barefoot are common.

In spite of the low income of the population and limited supplies of certain foodstuffs (particularly fresh meat, fish and fruit), obvious signs of malnutrition are remarkably scarce. Considerable credit for this is due to the free issues of powdered milk to pregnant and nursing mothers and to all children up to school-leaving age, and of

cod-liver oil capsules to necessitous children. Both these items have been supplied by U.N.I.C.E.F. Flour is fortified with vitamin B.

Infestation with ascaris and enterobius are common and troublesome. Prophylactic measures to eradicate them have so far proved unsuccessful.

Leptospirosis continues to be among the most common causes of Pyrexia of uncertain origin on the island. Research continues with the assistance of the Leptospirosis Reference Laboratory in London. The main source is considered to be the large rat population which was the subject of expert study during 1965 as a result of which an extensive rodent eradication campaign is now in progress. Fortunately, the common varieties of leptospirosis encountered usually responded promptly to early treatment. As time and opportunity offer, research into possible causes of Pyrexia of unknown origin continues with the assistance of the Virus Reference Laboratory, Colindale.

Although amoebiasis is seen, it is rarely the cause of illness. Malaria, cholera, yellow fever, typhus and plague are unknown and there has been no case of typhoid contracted on the island within memory. Tuberculosis continues to be very uncommon, no new case having been found since 1962 at the latest. Tetanus is an ever-present danger and visitors and immigrants are advised to have themselves immunised before arrival.

An energetic Public Health campaign has reduced the incidence of venereal disease to a low level. It is expected that continued surveillance will contain this problem. The prophylactic immunisation programme continues satisfactorily and is expanded as opportunity and funds permit.

The island is free of poisonous snakes, spiders and disease-carrying insects. Small scorpions are occasionally seen in the lower regions but rarely cause trouble. However large numbers of fleas, flies, cockroaches and mosquitoes cause irritation.

All confinements are undertaken in the General Hospital, making midwifery one of its major functions.

Ambulant patients for deliberative major surgery or other specialist attention are sent to Cape Town on the regular monthly passenger/cargo vessels. As these vessels do not carry a doctor, patients who might require treatment during the journey cannot normally leave St. Helena without some degree of risk. Hence all emergencies must be cared for on the island as must the seriously ill from whatever cause.

In 1968 the Matron was again left single-handed (for a short period) but towards the end of the year the qualified nursing staff was brought up to strength by the arrival of three Nursing Sisters.

Similarly the medical staff has been maintained at the normal strength of three Doctors for the greater part of the period. The Dental Service was interrupted only by the absence on leave of the Dental Officer.

A start has been made on the provision of a small isolation block adjacent to the hospital.

Apart from a double epidemic of influenza-like illness during the winter and spring of 1969, the island has been free of notifiable epidemics during the period.

The birth-rate appears to be continuing steadily at a level some 25% above that of 1961-62, and a significant shift in the already unbalanced population seems inevitable. Unless emigration at a greatly increased rate occurs in the very near future, considerable expansion of medical facilities, which are already strained at times of epidemic must be undertaken. Further, the housing shortage is likely to become more acute.

Statistics for 1968 plus 1969

Confinements . . .	294
Multiple Births . . .	1 (twins)
Stillbirths . . .	7
Maternal Deaths . . .	Nil

<i>Infant Deaths</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Cause</i>
1st Day	4	Prematurity and/or Cerebral Haemorrhage.
Remainder of 1st week . . .	1	Congenital Cardiac defect.
Remainder of 1st month . . .	1	Congenital Cardiac defect with Enteritis.
Remainder of 1st year . . .	2	Whooping Cough or Meningitis.
Abortions	13	
Cumulative maternal death rate	0	per approximately 1,200 live births in the period 1961 to 1969 inclusive. When combined with the figures for the preceding two year period.

1968-1969

Stillbirth rate	7 per 294 or 23.8 per 1,000	8 per 592 or 13.5 per 1,000
Neonatal mortality rate	6 per 287 or 20.9 per 1,000	15 per 585 or 25.6 per 1,000
Perinatal mortality rate	12 per 294 or 40.8 per 1,000	19 per 592 or 32.1 per 1,000
Infant mortality rate	8 per 287 or 27.9 per 1,000	21 per 593 or 35.4 per 1,000
Mean birth rate	30.54 per 1,000	
Mean death rate	8.7 per 1,000	

Deaths by age groups exclusive of first year of life:

0+	1+	10+	20+	30+	40+	50+	60+	70+	80+	90+	
8	3	1	1	1	3	7	18	27	14	1	= 84

Causes of death at one year of age and over, with comments:

	Number	Percentage
Degenerative diseases		
(a) Cardio-vascular	23	30
(b) Cerebral-vascular	22	29
Cancer	11	15
Injury	7	9
Pneumonia	5	7
Asthma —a common complaint, contributes to cardio-vascular and pneumonic deaths	3	4
Epilepsy —both complicated by other significant conditions	2	3
Diabetes —A common complaint here. Also contributes to other groups.	1	1
Peritonitis —Refused hospitalisation.	1	1
Tetanus	1	1
	<hr/> 76	

Medical Facilities

The General Hospital, completed in 1955, provides for the out-patient needs of Jamestown and its surrounding districts as well as for victims of accidents and injuries throughout the island and the inpatient needs of the whole population. Outpatient and storage facilities are inadequate in the face of increasing demands made upon them.

The Mental Hospital, built in 1954, accommodates the mentally ill and those in need of greater care and attention than can be provided in the Parish Home, which cares for the lonely aged.

Regular visits by medical officers and by the midwife and district nurse to five country clinics supply the outpatient needs of the rural population, including the supervision of child welfare and ante-natal care

It is expected that 1970 will see the completion of the final stages of equipping the new Dental Clinic in Jamestown and the extension of a full dental service to the country districts provided by the new Mobile Dental Unit. Both this unit and the Clinic have been provided from Colonial Development and Welfare funds.

The Jamestown Ante-natal and infant welfare clinic, the Jamestown dental clinic, the laboratory, stores and administrative offices, are housed next door to the General Hospital where limited facilities are available.

Hygiene and Sanitation

The Public Health Inspector carries out all supervisory duties, including the supervision of food supplies and their manufacture, the proper maintenance of sewage disposal, water supplies and general standard hygiene, including disinfestation of premises. He is also in charge of the rodent control campaign in built-up areas.

All houses in Jamestown and an increasing number in the country districts have piped water supply. Elsewhere supplies are obtained from centrally-placed storage tanks or nearby springs. Following upon the 1969 HALCROW/KOPEC Water Report, proposals have been approved for improvements in filtration, storage and transmission of water.

Waterborne sewage disposal is universal in Jamestown and septic tank systems have been installed in some houses in the country districts. Elsewhere the occupier is responsible for the disposal of waste from chemical or simple bucket latrines.

Staff

There are no private practitioners.

The establishment of senior staff is as follows:

Senior Medical Officer 1, Medical Officers 2,
Dental Officer 1, Matron 1, Nursing Sisters 3.

These posts are open to those with qualifications registrable in the United Kingdom. Nursing Sisters must also be State Certified Midwives.

The locally-trained nursing staff of the hospital consists of two staff nurses, five senior nurses, twelve nurses and probationers and two male nurses. Of these more than half have between five and ten years experience.

The Public Health Inspector has a trainee assistant. The Laboratory Technician and his assistant carry out all investigations commonly required. For specialised investigations, specimens are sent to South Africa or to the United Kingdom. The midwife and district nurse provides the ante-natal, post-natal, infant and child welfare services. In addition, with the help of one assistant, she undertakes home and district nursing.

The Mental Hospital is under a charge nurse who is assisted by a staff of two female nurses and one male nurse.

The Dental Officer is assisted by an apprentice dental mechanic and two chairside assistants.

The Administrative Assistant is responsible for the administrative office and is assisted by three full-time clerks.

Preventive Medicine

Increasing numbers are making use of the facilities offered at the infant and child welfare clinics and are obtaining immunisation against diphtheria, tetanus, whooping cough, smallpox and poliomyelitis.

Expenditure

Departmental expenditure continued at the rate of approximately 9·5 per cent of the total annual approved estimates. In 1968 it was £42,721 and in 1969 it was estimated to be £45,315.

Social Welfare

The Poor Relief Board was abolished in 1967 and its powers and duties were taken over by the Social Welfare Committee of the Legislative Council. This Committee, which includes the Social Welfare Officer and the Overseer of the Poor, is responsible for the following matters amongst many others: care for the poor, the aged, the destitute, playgrounds, park, social centres, meat and fish markets; recruitment of labour. The Committee also makes recommendations to the Governor on the allocation of certain types of housing. The Social Welfare Officer is also Children's Officer, School Attendance Officer, Probation Officer; and, with effect from the beginning of 1968, became responsible for the recruitment of domestic servants for employment in the United Kingdom.

The Department is kept busy with case work of every description. It has direct contact with the International Social Services of Great Britain which have been of great help particularly with regard to the maintenance of families in St. Helena left without means of support.

The Department also assists islanders who have taken advantage of the Government's Housing Assistance Scheme by investigation of their requirements, preparation of their estimates, completion and submission of the necessary forms.

The Scheme has proved a boon to those whom it has helped; without it, the housing shortage and its attendant hardships would be cause for the gravest concern. The Social Welfare Officer advises this Board of which he is a member, of the living conditions and financial situation of applicants.

An annual grant of £5,500 is made to the Social Welfare Committee by the Government and approximately £1,560 is collected by them by means of rates. This money is used to maintain an institution (the Parish Home) in which the aged, destitute and infirm are cared for under comfortable and pleasant living conditions. The Home can accommodate 36 people. At the end of 1969 there were 28 (13 male, 15 female) in residence. In certain cases relatives contribute towards upkeep.

The Social Welfare Committee also controls the amount of financial assistance given to necessitous persons as outdoor relief. At the end of 1969, 142 necessitous persons were in receipt of financial assistance ranging from 3s. 9d. to 40s. per week. The

Solomon Trust Fund grants 6s. per month to 60 beneficiaries, The Alexander Bequest Fund gives 5s. per month to 30, and the Arnold Memorial Fund gives up to £5 to those in need of immediate assistance. In addition, this fund pays part or whole costs of dentures or spectacles for those who are in need.

The Lady Field Home for Children was opened on the 12th October, 1966. Fifteen happy children now live there under comfortable conditions and in pleasant surroundings. After school hours the boys work in the kitchen and flower gardens and the girls attend sewing classes.

Social Centres in three country districts and in Jamestown continue to play a valuable part in the social and recreational life of the island.

Other Group Activities include Red Cross, Women's Corona, Women's Institutes, Parent-Teacher Associations, R.S.P.C.A., Socratic Club, Young Farmers Club, Cricket and Football Associations, Tennis, Badminton. Golf and Skin-Diving Clubs and a Rifle Association. The Rifle Clubs are small-bore clubs affiliated to the Rifle Association (.303 Service Rifle). The traditional .303 shooting competition—now held on St. Helena's Day but still generally referred to as the "Empire Day Shoot"—is very keenly contested. Teams from every district participate. Women also compete with men and some are such good shots that it is not unusual to find "mixed" teams.

In addition, there are Scouts, Cubs, Rangers, Guides, Brownies and a company of the Church Lads Brigade. The Jamestown troop of Scouts enjoy an annual two-week camp in the country; the Girl Guides camp for one week. To these organisations is due a share of the credit for the absence of serious crime on the island.

Many islanders make financial provision for sickness and burial expenses by subscribing to one or more of the six friendly societies which have a total membership of approximately 3,000. All of these societies are subject to regulations made under the Friendly Societies Ordinance. They play an important part in the social structure, since they afford a valuable means of partial insurance against acute distress. They also preserve a number of interesting traditional ceremonies.

Relief Labour:

At the end of 1969 there was a total of 123 Relief Workers (the grant of relief work is limited to men over 60 years of age) and 132 Casual Workers (casual workers are able-bodied men under 60 who, when unable to obtain any other employment, are given two or three days casual work).

HOUSING AND TOWN PLANNING

The Housing Assistance Board dealt with 115 applications from private house owners for repairs, improvements or new construction. The following table shows the various categories of applications approved by the Board up to 31st December, 1969.

	<i>No.</i>	<i>Grant</i> £	<i>Loan</i> £	<i>Total</i> £
Repairs	215	7,800	6,480	14,280
Improvements	95	2,462	5,442	7,904
New Construction	78	7,837	16,725	24,562
	388	18,099	28,647	46,746

For the most part, the above assistance was financed from the Budget (£11,198) and from Colonial Development and Welfare funds (£30,375).

Assistance up to a maximum of £400 is assessed by the Board on the merits of each case and the extent to which the assistance is likely to result in either safe-guarding existing accommodation or producing additional housing of adequate standard. In the case of repairs, assistance is afforded by loan and/or grant according to the applicant's circumstances, the grant element ranging from nil to 100 per cent of the assistance approved. Assistance for improvements and new construction is similarly assessed but in such cases the grant element does not normally exceed 50% of the total assistance approved. Furthermore, assistance is restricted to those cases where the applicant is making a reasonable contribution of his own (normally not less than 10% of the total cost of the project). Assistance is provided in the form of building materials at cost, and in approved cases the labour costs are paid in whole or in part from Board funds. No assistance is given in the form of cash. Households able to carry out their own work, but lacking the necessary tools, are able to borrow what they require from a tool stock purchased by the Government and financed by a small Colonial Development and Welfare Scheme.

These schemes have already done much to improve the housing situation, and if the present momentum is maintained, and if the population continues (through emigration) to hold its recent levels, the coming years should see the island's long-outstanding housing problem greatly eased.

Chapter 8: Legislation

DURING the years under review, a total of twenty Ordinances were enacted for St. Helena, eight in 1968 and twelve in 1969.

The 1968 Ordinances included the Recreation and Playgrounds (Amendment) Ordinance; the Courts (Rules) Ordinance; an Ordinance to amend the Coroner's Ordinance; the Commissioners for Oaths Ordinance; the Magistrates' Court Ordinance; the Civil Procedure Ordinance; the Interpretation Ordinance.

In 1969 the main Ordinances enacted were the Wireless Telegraphy Ordinance which repealed the existing Wireless Telegraphy Ordinance and made better provision for the regulation of wireless telegraphy; the Protection of Animals Ordinance. The Sheriff of St. Helena Ordinance enacted in 1969, made a separate provision for the Office of Sheriff of St. Helena; and the Litter Ordinance was enacted to prevent the depositing of litter in public places. Other legislation enacted in 1969 included the Immigrants Land-holding (Restriction) Ordinance and the Overseas Companies Registration Ordinance.

In addition three amendment Ordinances were enacted to amend the Poor Relief Ordinance, the Trespass Ordinance and the Light Dues Ordinance. Also enacted during 1969 were the Appropriation Ordinance for that year and Supplementary Appropriation Ordinances for formalised additional expenditure in the years 1965 and 1966.

Important changes in procedure were introduced by the Civil Procedure Rules of 1969.

Chapter 9: Justice, Police and Prisons

JUSTICE

THE judicial organisation consists of four Courts:

The Supreme Court. The Chief Justice presides over this Court which has full criminal and civil jurisdiction. Criminal cases are dealt with according to English procedure as far as local circumstances permit; the trial of a prisoner is by jury of eight. The Court, which is situated in Jamestown, also has Probate, Divorce and Admiralty Divisions. Appeal lies to a special Court of Appeal in

London and under certain circumstances to the Privy Council. The Governor acts as Acting Chief Justice when the Chief Justice is not present on the Island.

The Magistrate's Court. The Magistrate is the Sheriff, who is also a Justice of the Peace. There are four other Justices of the Peace, any three of whom can sit in the Magistrate's Court. Appeal lies to the Supreme Court.

The Small Debts Court. Any three of the Justices appointed by the Governor may sit in this Court, which hears civil cases for the recovery of a debt not exceeding £50. In 1968 there were no cases and in 1969 one case.

The Juvenile Court. This is held by a panel of three Justices, and the only other persons present in the Court are the Police Prosecutor and the parent of the accused child. There is no proper remand home but for many years the women's cell, which is separate from the main prison block, has been used for the most unruly juveniles when sentenced to a period of remand.

The Civil Procedure Rules, 1969, contain provisions governing the appearance of advocates.

Statistics of cases tried by the Courts are given at Appendix IV.

POLICE

The members of the Police Force are recruited locally, with the exception of the Superintendent and Assistant Superintendent of Police.

The present establishment of the force is one Superintendent, one Assistant Superintendent serving permanently in Ascension, one Inspector, three Sergeants, one Sergeant/Warder, fourteen Constables, one Cadet. One Sergeant and five Constables are on duty at Ascension.

The local auxiliary force of 17 special constables, which was formed in 1952, continues in existence.

The Superintendent of Police is also Passport Control Officer and Emigration/Immigration Officer.

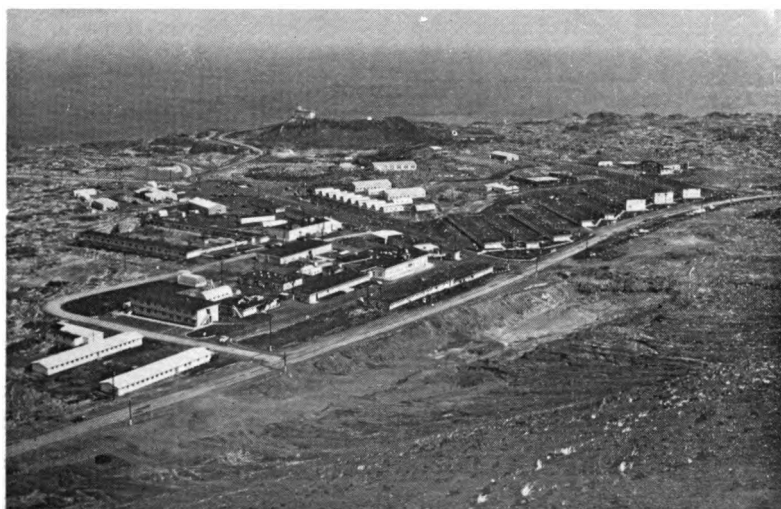
Crime. Serious crime is not prevalent and most of the minor offences consist of common assaults, motoring offences and petty theft.

The Social Welfare Officer carries out the duties normally undertaken by the Probation Service in England, which include presentence reports and Prison after-care.

During 1968 two juveniles and in 1969 one juvenile were brought before the Court, and each was placed on remand for one month.



*A NAASA installation on Ascension Island connected with
their Apollo moon shot programme*



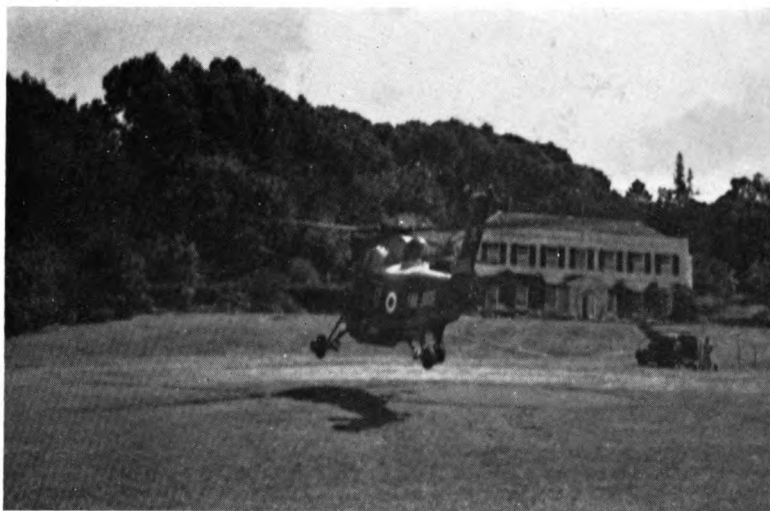
*The American base camp. The ground is leased by the American
Government on a 999-year lease*



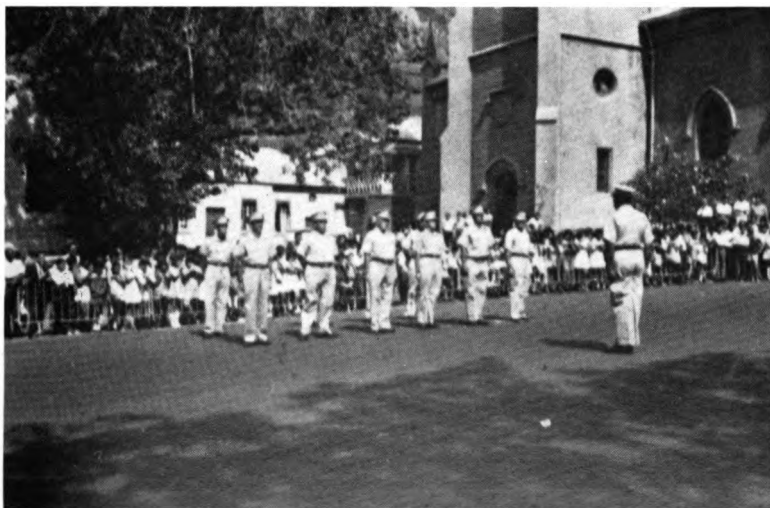
The Administrator's Residence on Green Mountain. *Known as San (short for Sanitorium) it was previously the R.N. Hospital*



The old R.N. farm building now used by Cable & Wireless as a hostel for St. Helenian farm workers. *The building on the right of the tower is known as the Red Lion, and is a St. Helenian farm workers' club*



*A Royal Naval helicopter landing on the lawn of Plantation,
the residence of the Governor*



The St. Helena Police Force parades at the Opening of Sessions



*A Parade of Girl Guides at a Service of Thanksgiving
to mark St. Helena's Day, 21st May*



*A Parade of Boy Scouts at a Service of Thanksgiving
to mark St. Helena's Day, 21st May*

PRISON

The Superintendent of Police is also Superintendent of Prisons.

The Jamestown prison has a staff of two, the Sergeant/Warder and his wife who acts as Prison Matron. Three prisoners were committed to prison during 1968 and two juveniles on remand, and in 1969 three male prisoners received sentences ranging from one month to six months, and one juvenile was placed on remand. There is no special provision for first offenders or for the segregation of recidivists. Work consists of general labour in the prison, and, when required, outside work such as the cleaning of offices, the court house and surrounding sites.

Chapter 10: Public Utilities and Public Works

WATER SUPPLIES

FOLLOWING representations by the Governor of St. Helena, the United Kingdom Ministry of Overseas Development, under its technical assistance programme, engaged a firm of Consulting Engineers in 1968 to carry out a survey and report on the water resources of St. Helena. As a result Mr A. R. Kopec, M.I.C.E., M.I.W.E., M.Am.S.C.E., visited St. Helena between 26th January and 22nd February, 1969. His report described the available resources and made proposals for improving and augmenting existing supplies of water. Work on putting the proposals into effect is to commence in 1970 under the direction of a newly-appointed Water Engineer.

There are no central waterworks, but piped supplies from various springs or streams are provided. The Jamestown supply is chlorinated.

During the period under review, 40 new branch lines were installed in various districts to supply existing buildings and new houses.

Water is available for sale to ships, from a tank on the wharf at Jamestown.

ELECTRICITY SUPPLY

The Electricity & Telephone Undertaking is owned by the Government. Overall responsibility for it is vested in the Public Works & Services Committee of the Legislative Council which is the Electricity Authority.

A new power house was constructed in 1968 and commissioned in January, 1969, with an installed capacity of 358 kVA, with provision for a further 358 kVA.

The sets at present installed have two Blackstone ER4 diesel engines and one Ruston/Houchin diesel engine, for emergency only, which will be replaced by a third Blackstone ER4. Supply is generated at 415 Volts, 3 phase, 50 cycles, stepped up to 3.3 kV for transmission over the island. This is planned to be increased to 11 kV. The high-tension transmission lines and low-tension distribution networks are all of overhead construction. The linking of two high-tension transmission lines is now being carried out to give a complete ring-main over the island to serve new consumers in outlying districts.

Approximately 50% of the houses on the Island are connected to the supply.

Total output for 1968 was 493,498 kWh with a maximum demand of 174 kVA, while in 1969 output totalled 551,767 kWh with a maximum demand of 212.5 kVA.

The following charges are at present in force:—

Initial installation:

Service line for every yard or part thereof in excess of 25 yards—

Single phase 4s. 6d. per yard

Three phase 7s. per yard.

Plus one half of the cost of any pole erected.

Charges for electricity consumed:

Lighting 8d. per unit metered

Power 4d. per unit metered

Industrial 3d. per unit metered

There is a Government-owned Cold Store in Jamestown, comprising three chambers of 2,900 c.ft., 1,439 c.ft., and 1,120 c.ft., respectively. At present only one chamber, which is used for the cool storage of the Government's imports of cheese and corned beef, is operative.

PUBLIC WORKS

During 1968 and 1969 the Public Works Department continued to be heavily engaged in the building of new houses and the reconstruction of a number of roads, but maintenance, alterations and improvements to Government buildings and cottages also occupied much of the Department's time.

In Jamestown a block of houses was extended and converted into two-storey dwellings, providing accommodation for four families. In the Half Tree Hollow district three detached cottages, each comprising three bedrooms, a kitchen/dining room, bathroom and lavatory, were built during 1969.

Other new buildings were a new dental clinic within the grounds of the administration block of the Public Health Department, a public

convenience in Upper Jamestown and the commencement of an isolation block at the west end of the General Hospital.

Additional accommodation was provided at the Police quarters at Longwood, Alarm Forest and White Gate.

The Public Works Department's timber store was converted in 1968 into a new power house and offices and workshops for the Electricity and Telephone Undertaking.

Chapter 11: Communications

COMMUNICATIONS between St. Helena and The United Kingdom, and between St. Helena and South Africa, continued to be maintained during 1968 and 1969 by the *Southampton Castle* and *Good Hope Castle*, cargo-passenger-mail ships of the Union-Castle Line (each carrying 12 cabin passengers), providing a scheduled service of 15 northbound and 15 southbound calls. In addition, cargo vessels of the Clan Line made an average of 4 northbound and 4 southbound calls each year.

Non-scheduled ships calling at St. Helena during the years under review included 12 Royal Navy warships and submarines, 24 Royal Fleet Auxiliary tankers, 39 yachts and 58 other ships mostly Russian and South Korean fishing ships, and including the *Sagaffjord*, the *Andes*, the *Eugenio C* and the *France* which called in the course of cruises.

The total net tonnage of merchant ships entered and cleared at the port of Jamestown was 190,212 in 1968 and 171,901 in 1969.

The only port in St. Helena is Jamestown which is an open roadstead with good anchorage for ships of any size. Navigation lights are installed on the beacons at Ladder Hill and Mundens Point to assist ships calling at the port during the hours of darkness.

ROADS

During the period under review, the last stage of the road from Levelwood to Rock Rose was completed.

Reconstruction of the road from Rosemary Plain to Thompson's Hill to serve the many residents of that area, was completed with a bitumised surface which is capable of carrying heavy vehicular traffic. A stretch of one mile of road leading into Blue Hill district and serving the school in that area, was reconstructed and bitumen-sealed. Likewise the second stage of a road to Sandy Bay Beach was begun, and was progressing satisfactorily at the end of 1969.

POST AND TELEGRAPH SERVICES

The main Post Office is in Jamestown. Letter and parcel mails are carried by ships of the Union-Castle Mail Steamship Company and the Clan Line on their way from Britain to South Africa and vice versa. There is no air mail service, but air mail is accepted and despatched by surface mail to Britain and South Africa for onward transmission by air to destination. In addition to an ordinary money order service there is a telegraph money order service between St. Helena and both Britain and South Africa. British postal orders are issued and paid.

Internal deliveries and collections are made daily from Mondays to Fridays at eight of the sub-post offices established in the country districts. Internal postage rates are: packets not exceeding 3 ozs., 1d; exceeding 3 ozs. but not exceeding 5 lb., 6d; delivery and collection by private bag, an inclusive annual fee of £3.

The following special stamp issues were made during 1968 and 1969:—

<i>1968</i>		
<i>St. Helena</i>	<i>Ascension</i>	<i>Tristan da Cunha</i>
30th Anniversary of Tristan da Cunha be- coming a Dependency of St. Helena. 150th Anniversary of Abolition of Slavery in St. Helena.	International Human Rights Year. Deep Sea Fish.	Birds. 30th Anniversary of Tristan da Cunha be- coming a dependency of St. Helena.
<i>1969</i>		
Mail Communications. Military Uniforms.	Deep Sea Fish. Royal Naval Crests.	Clipper Ships. United Society for the propagation of the Gospels.

Cable and Wireless Limited operate a communications service between St. Helena and the outside world, including a radio-telephone service between St. Helena and Europe, North and Central Africa and the Republic of South Africa.

TELEPHONE SERVICE

The Colony's internal telephone system is Government owned and under the control of the Public Works and Services Committee of the Legislative Council. Calls through the exchange average 115,000 per year.

The exchange's 120-way board is manually operated over 24 hours. Public call boxes are situated at various points on the island, and users other than subscribers pay 4d for calls between 7 a.m. and 9 p.m. and 6d. outside these hours. Subscribers are not charged for

calls, but pay the following annual rentals for each instrument:—

	£	s.	d.
Business lines	8	0	0
Residential lines	7	0	0
Party lines and outside extensions:			
Business	6	0	0
Residential	5	5	0
Internal house extensions	1	15	0

Chapter 12: Press and Information Services

No newspapers or commercial periodicals are published in the island. The Government Information Officer publishes a weekly *News Review* which, with a circulation of 900 copies, seeks to keep the people in touch with world and local affairs. The annual subscription is 4s. 4d. Notes for the guidance of prospective residents, a brochure and a leaflet for visitors are also issued from time to time. The *Government Gazette* is published monthly, annual subscription 15s.

There is a public library in Jamestown. This library, which is under the control of the Education Committee of the Legislative Council, is well stocked with a large variety of books, periodicals and other information material. There are also small branch libraries in country districts.

The Information Office provides a free monthly cinema show in Jamestown and six country districts. News-reels, interest and documentary films, presented or lent by the Central Office of Information in London, are shown to large audiences. 35 mm copies of the news-reels are loaned to the island's single commercial cinema. Suitable films from the Government's Information library are loaned to the Education Department.

Magazines, newspapers, pictures, posters, etc., provided by the Central Office of Information, are distributed to the Education Department and to the Public Library, and other institutions.

BROADCASTING

The St. Helena Government Broadcasting Station was officially opened on Christmas Day 1967. Prior to that date schools programmes, and some adult programmes, had been transmitted as test broadcasts. The station was established with the assistance of Colonial Development and Welfare funds and the technical aid, voluntarily rendered, of engineers from the Diplomatic Wireless Service.

Transmitting equipment consists of two one-kilowatt medium wave transmitters, one in service, one on standby, operating on a frequency of 1511 kHz.

The station was established as part of a ten-year plan for education, but in addition to educational broadcasting it was intended for the transmission of programmes for the general public. From the time of its opening until the end of June, 1969, it was under the control of the Education Department. On the 1st July, 1969, it was transferred to the responsibility of Information Services, with time reservations for the Education Department.

The station has no full-time staff of its own. The Education Officer is responsible for the Education Service and the Information Officer is responsible for the General Service and for the over-all administration of the station.

All programmes transmitted in the General Service are produced by voluntary helpers, and at the end of 1969 the station was transmitting on an average for 14 hours per week, giving at least one programme per day. Programmes of light music are very popular but some of these are interspersed with items of news, topical tapes supplied by the Central Office of Information, talks on subjects of general interest and interviews.

PART III

Chapter 1: Geography and Climate

ST. HELENA lies in 16° south latitude and 5° 45' west longitude and the principal geographical factor affecting the Island is the Atlantic Ocean. The Island has an area of 47 square miles, the nearest land is the still smaller island of Ascension 703 miles to the north-west, the nearest continental land is Africa 1,000 miles to the east and the nearest regularly accessible place of importance is Cape Town, at a distance of 1,694 miles to the south-east, a three days' passage by fast vessels. The Port of London is some 4,600 miles away and Tristan da Cunha lies 1,500 miles south-by-west. The 1,000-fathom line is nowhere more than 4½ miles from the shore.

The exceptionally isolated position governs the life of the Island by its effects on climate and communications.

The island is 10½ miles long and 6½ miles wide. It is wholly volcanic in origin and almost everywhere rugged and mountainous. High forbidding cliffs bound the island almost continuously on every side

Steep-sided deep valleys run down in all directions from a central ridge which is 2,697 feet above sea level at its highest point; this ridge forms a semi-circle with its extremities on the south coast and cuts off an area of seven square miles of rocky country which slopes precipitously to the shore, suggesting the remaining half of a volcanic crater of which the southern half has disappeared beneath the sea. The rest of the island consists of steep hills, many over 1,000 feet in height and several over 2,000, with a few square miles of flatter land on the east side.

The only island waters are small streams, few of them now perennial, fed by springs in the central hills. These streams and rainwater afford very limited domestic water supplies and a very small amount of irrigation.

The soils are mainly clays, highly acid and rich in potassium, but deficient in organic matter, available nitrogen, phosphorus and magnesium. They are discussed more fully in Chapter 6 of Part I.

The climate results from the Island's position in the tropics, far from any land mass and in the path of the south-east trade winds. It is warm, damp and equable, with local variations between the warmer and drier low-lying parts, which include Jamestown at sea-level, and the cooler, damper and more cloudy uplands. Though relative humidity is high, it is not coupled with temperatures high

enough to cause discomfort. Winds are seldom very strong but their constant force and varying directions are a severe hindrance to the establishment of vegetation in exposed positions.

Rainfall figures (in inches) over the past ten years are as follows:

	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969
Plantation	23·38	41·47	30·56	39·97	36·88	38·78	36·27	41·55	39·53	28·13
Hutt's Gate	25·89	42·33	29·44	41·06	30·38	34·60	35·28	37·52	33·97	29·87
Briars	14·70	25·15	15·01	23·37	15·40	19·47	18·57	21·52	22·94	15·93
Jamestown	5·92	8·71	5·73	9·08	7·49	9·47	12·02	9·77	11·87	8·16

The St. Helena Meteorological Station at Hutt's Gate (2,066 feet) recorded the following observations during 1968 and 1969

Month	Mean Cloud	Rainfall (Inches):		Weather (number of days of):							Wind (number of observations of):								
		Total	Max.	Date	Rain	Fog	Clear Sky	Over-cast	Gales	Thun-der	N.	N.E.	E.	S.E.	S.	S.W.	W.	N.W.	Calm
Jan.	7.1	3.61	0.61	9	21	16	—	24	—	—	—	—	1	56	8	—	—	—	32
Feb.	7.2	4.21	0.31	8	25	16	—	24	—	—	—	—	1	16	32	—	—	—	42
Mar.	6.5	3.51	0.51	14	22	10	—	13	—	—	—	—	—	3	46	—	—	—	59
Apr.	7.0	4.11	1.41	26	22	15	—	23	—	—	—	—	—	7	20	—	—	—	76
May	6.9	2.91	0.91	28	18	9	—	21	—	—	—	—	—	12	23	—	—	—	54
June	6.8	2.91	0.41	11	25	13	—	21	—	—	—	—	2	11	16	—	—	—	78
July	7.1	4.71	0.81	1	18	16	—	24	—	—	—	—	1	10	14	—	—	—	59
August	7.5	1.61	0.31	24	19	16	—	29	—	—	—	—	—	12	33	—	—	—	40
Sept.	7.4	1.31	0.21	6	13	14	—	27	—	—	—	—	—	8	44	—	—	—	60
Oct.	7.5	2.00	0.31	29	18	20	—	29	—	—	—	—	—	12	44	—	—	—	40
Nov.	7.5	0.81	0.31	27	11	12	—	27	—	—	—	—	—	2	24	—	—	—	82
Dec.	7.1	2.21	0.51	24	22	16	—	24	—	—	—	—	—	12	11	—	—	—	82
Total	85.6	33.91	1.41 on 26th April		234	173	—	286	—	—	—	—	5	161	315	—	—	—	704
Mean	7.1	2.82																	

1968

Month	Mean Pressure	Air Temperatures Means of Absolute Minimum and Maximum								Mean V.P.	Mean R.H.
		Min.				Max.					
		Mean	Min.	Max.	Date	Min.	Max.	Date			
Jan.	1016.5	64.2	60.9	70.6	1, 3	60	77	8	18.7	90	
Feb.	1018.0	63.1	62.9	71.5	16, 29	60	78	3, 23, 25	16.8	91	
Mar.	1017.4	64.7	61.4	71.3	1, 5, 6	60	78	7, 8	17.9	90	
Apr.	1016.9	64.1	62.3	70.4	12	58	78	21, 22	18.2	90	
May	1015.8	61.5	60.4	66.4	29	55	73	7	16.5	88	
June	1017.3	60.4	61.2	64.6	20, 28	54	68	2, 29	15.7	89	
July	1018.2	62.1	60.3	63.2	5, 7, 8	53	67	23	14.2	90	
Aug.	1017.6	59.7	54.5	69.1	13, 15, 16	53	65	30	16.2	92	
Sept.	1018.9	61.2	54.7	60.1	8	50	73	9	14.5	91	
Oct.	1018.5	62.4	55.7	61.2	6, 7	53	71	12	14.9	92	
Nov.	1017.8	61.3	58.9	58.9	1, 2, 3, 4	55	72	30	14.7	91	
Dec.	1018.1	62.0	57.8	60.4	3	55	74	2	16.1	90	
Total	12211.0	748.7	709.2	775.3	Abs. Min. 50 on 8th Sept.		Abs. Max. 78 on 3rd Feb. 7th & 8th Mar. 21st, 22nd April		194.4	1084	
Mean	1017.5	62.3	59.1	64.6					16.2	90	

1969

Month	Mean Pressure	Air Temperatures Means of Absolute Min. and Max.					Mean V.P.	Mean R.H.
		Mean	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.		
Jan.	1018.5	62.7	59.7	66.1	58	75	18.2	94
Feb.	1017.6	64.5	61.2	68.7	61	77	20.3	92
Mar.	1018.0	65.9	63.3	69.1	61	78	20.1	92
Apr.	1018.3	64.9	59.7	63.4	55	70	18.5	88
May	1017.9	61.4	60.3	61.2	55	75	17.5	90
June	1018.1	59.6	59.5	61.4	53	74	15.7	90
July	1018.9	57.3	56.5	59.1	52	73	14.1	90
Aug.	1019.1	56.6	54.1	59.2	53	68	14.0	89
Sept.	1018.2	56.4	54.2	58.9	53	66	14.4	92
Oct.	1017.5	57.5	54.7	59.7	54	66	14.7	91
Nov.	1019.3	58.9	55.8	62.4	54	75	15.6	91
Dec.	1019.0	60.2	57.9	62.9	55	68	15.7	90
Total	12220.4	725.9	696.9	752.1	Absolute Min. 52 on 12 & 18th Aug.	Absolute Max. 80 on 14th Apl.	198.8	1089
Mean	1018.3	60.4	58.7	62.6			16.5	90

1969

Month	Mean Cloud	Rainfall (Inches:)			Weather (number of days of):					Wind (number of observations of):									
		Total	Max.	Date	Rain	Fog	Clear sky	Over-cast	Gales	Thun-der	N.	N.E.	E.	S.E.	S.	S.W.	W.	N.W.	Calm
Jan.	7.3	2.09	0.41	25	22	21	—	28	—	—	—	—	—	3	33	—	—	—	63
Feb.	7.0	4.09	1.00	9	20	15	—	23	—	—	—	—	—	5	6	—	—	—	91
Mar.	7.1	4.81	0.71	9	27	18	—	25	—	—	—	—	—	6	15	—	—	—	93
Apr.	6.9	1.31	0.21	11	19	4	—	22	—	—	—	—	—	2	15	—	—	—	93
May	7.2	2.91	0.41	23	21	11	—	25	—	—	—	—	—	2	17	—	—	—	92
June	7.2	3.90	0.41	30	22	14	—	27	—	—	—	—	—	9	9	—	—	—	92
July	7.1	3.03	0.41	17	24	13	—	26	—	—	—	—	—	8	11	—	—	—	92
Aug.	7.2	1.90	0.21	5	19	9	—	26	—	—	—	—	—	11	10	—	—	—	96
Sept.	7.5	1.70	0.31	10	15	15	—	29	—	—	—	—	—	1	28	—	—	—	65
Oct.	7.2	2.11	0.31	26	17	14	—	25	—	—	—	—	—	24	23	—	—	—	67
Nov.	7.1	0.81	0.11	30	16	15	—	28	—	—	—	—	—	2	15	—	—	—	68
Dec.	7.1	1.21	0.41	4	15	12	—	25	—	—	—	—	—	5	35	—	—	—	66
Total	85.9	29.87	1.00 on 9th Feb.		237	161	—	309	—	—	—	—	—	85	219	—	—	—	929
Mean	7.1	24.9																	

Two-thirds of the island is barren. The vegetation below 1,200 feet is very scanty and consists largely of cactus. Above that level, with higher rainfall and nearer to the sources of streams, the island is green; on the central ridge there are remnants of the original natural vegetation, but this higher part of the island consists mostly of pasture, land afforested with exotic trees, plantations of New Zealand flax (*phormium tenax*) and, in one place only, a fair extent of arable land. Cattle and sheep are grazed on the pastures.

The indigenous land fauna consists, as it did when the island was discovered, of a single species of plover, the wirebird (*Aegialitis s. helenae*) peculiar to St. Helena. There are large numbers of a few species of exotic birds of economic importance as eaters of grain and fruit; rats become a serious nuisance from time to time; many kinds of insect are harmful to crops, but the island is singularly free from insects directly harmful to man. There are no snakes.

The population, estimated to be 4,595 at mid-1969, falls into three roughly equal groups. One group lives in and around Jamestown, which lies in a narrow, deep-sided valley running down to the north-west shore opposite the principal anchorage, a roadstead sheltered from the prevailing wind. The town consists of little more than a single street and there is no room for more; it runs up the valley for a mile, to a height of 500 feet. The position of the roadstead and the fact that this valley has a good natural supply of water and is the easiest means of access to the island, have made it inevitable, from the first occupation, that the principal market and place of business should be here. The second group lives in the Longwood District towards the eastern side of the island, where the flatter land and more extensive area of good soil offer possibilities for small-holders. The third group is scattered in very small settlements or single households through the rest of the island, chiefly in the higher and more fertile central region.

There is little economic activity. The flax industry came to an end in December 1965. A few market-gardeners produce fruit and vegetables for sale locally and to visiting ships, and a certain number of smallholders rear cattle, sheep and pigs for local consumption. A few fishermen dispose of their catches in the local market. The cottage handicraft industry, once flourishing, is now inhibited by the decrease in the number of passenger ships calling at the island. However, some employment for able-bodied males is provided by the Government (see "Relief Labour" in Chapter 1 of Part II).

The islanders are accustomed to walking long distances over steep gradients. The use of donkeys to carry persons or loads is declining, while the number of scooters, motor-cycles and motor-cars is increasing. At the end of 1969, there were over 500 motor-cars, and

of these several were licensed as taxis. There are a few buses for special purposes such as the transport of school-children, but there are no public bus-services. The remoteness of many cottages is an obstacle to the social life of the island.

To the casual observer the climate appears nearly ideal, and the scenery, everywhere spectacular, is varied and of great beauty.

Chapter 2: History

ST. HELENA was discovered by the Portuguese navigator, Juan de Nova Castella, on the 21st May, 1502, the feast-day in the calendar of the Eastern Christian Church of Saint Helena, the mother of Emperor Constantine. He landed at the valley where Jamestown now stands and built a chapel there which gave the valley the name "Chapel Valley" by which it is still locally known.

The Portuguese kept the discovery of the Island a secret and used it as a port of call for their East India fleet. However, in 1588 Captain Thomas Cavendish, commanding H.M.S. *Desire*, called at St. Helena on his voyage round the world. He stayed 12 days and recorded the presence of pheasants and partridges, which are still to be found, and quantities of fruit in Chapel Valley.

Thereafter English and Dutch merchant ships called frequently to water and refit. In 1633 the island was annexed by the Dutch but not occupied. In 1659 the East India Company placed a garrison on the island and started the first permanent settlement.

On New Year's Day 1673 the island was captured by the Dutch but four months later the English recaptured it and the East India Company held it under Charter from Charles II until 1834.

On 22nd April, 1834 the island was brought under the direct government of the British Crown after the East India Company had administered it for 162 years. In those days the annual expenditure was about £90,000, mostly on the military establishment.

The abdicated Emperor Napoleon was exiled to the island from 1815 until his death on 5th May, 1821. In 1840 the French frigate *La Belle Poule*, with the Prince de Joinville on board, removed Napoleon's remains to France.

The first bishop of St. Helena, Dr Piers C. Claughton, landed on 30th October, 1859.

The innovation of steamships meant that many of the larger ships plying between India and Britain did not call at the island. They made faster passage, and carried bulk supplies of water and food,

and did not, therefore need to put into the island to replenish stores. The opening of the Suez Canal in 1869 reduced the number of ships taking the Cape route even more, and this event constituted the final stroke from which St. Helena has never recovered.

The Zulu Chief Dinizulu, son of the great Cetewayo, was interned in St. Helena from 1890 until 1897, when he and his retinue were sent back to Zululand.

In November, 1899 the submarine cable from Cape Town was landed at St. Helena by the Eastern Telegraph Company; it was the first stage of the England to South Africa cable.

In 1900 General Cronje and his wife were sent to St. Helena with over 500 Boer prisoners of war. By 1902 there was a total of nearly 6,000 prisoners of war on the island.

The cultivation of flax as the island's main, and indeed sole major industry, had two main phases, from 1874 to 1881 (when the first company failed), and from 1907, when the Government opened a mill, until 1965 when, after a steady decline in world prices, all production ceased. The most profitable years were those of the 1914-18 and 1939-45 wars, and the reconstruction years following them, with peak prices being reached in 1951.

The repatriation of Boer prisoners in 1902, and the withdrawal of the British Army garrison in 1906, both of which bodies had provided the Islanders with considerable income, caused acute distress and unemployment. Some alleviation was provided by the re-establishment in 1907 of flax production.

St. Helena has throughout its history as a British possession received financial support in one form or another from the British Government, in recent years by way of budgetary grants-in-aid and by Colonial Development and Welfare grants under the 1945 and later Acts. One of the main revenue-producing items of the island itself has been, and still is, postage stamps.

On 29th April, 1947, Their Majesties King George and Queen Elizabeth, accompanied by Their Royal Highnesses Princess Elizabeth and Princess Margaret, landed from H.M.S. *Vanguard* and toured the island. His Majesty presented the territory with his Royal Standard as a memento of this unofficial visit.

The year 1959 marked the Tercentenary of St. Helena as a British settlement. Commemorative stamps were issued and celebrations were held throughout the island.

Chapter 3: Administration

THE Island's existing Constitution came into operation on the 1st January, 1967. Power to legislate then passed to a Legislative Council of which the Governor is President. Committees of the Legislative Council were established and became responsible for the general oversight of the activities of Government Departments and were given, in addition, a wide range of statutory and administrative functions.

The Governor consults an Executive Council consisting of two ex officio members—the Government Secretary and the Treasurer—and the Chairman of the Council Committees.

The electoral law provides for universal adult suffrage.

Relief of the poor, and certain municipal services in Jamestown such as control of the market and slaughterhouse and street-lighting, are administered by the Social Welfare Committee of the Legislative Council.

Chapter 4: Weights and Measures

IMPERIAL weights and measures are in use, and the matter is governed by the Weights and Measures Ordinance (Cap. 126). All weights and measures were inspected during 1968 and 1969.

The Superintendent of Police is also Inspector of Weights and Measures.

PART IV

Ascension

GEOGRAPHY AND CLIMATE

THE Island of Ascension lies in the South Atlantic in latitude 7° 56' south and longitude 14° 25' west, and has an area of some 34 square miles. It is a peak of volcanic rock, barren except on the top of Green Mountain (2,870 feet).

The climate is tropical but dry. Rainfall on Green Mountain in 1968 was 15·1 inches and in 1969, 21·25 inches while the rainfall in Georgetown in 1969 was only 3 inches.

The temperatures (in degrees Fahrenheit) recorded were—

	1968		1969	
	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.
Green Mountain	85°	58°	100°	60°
Georgetown	91°	69°	91°	65°

HISTORY

The island was discovered on Ascension Day, 1501, by a Portuguese navigator, and remained uninhabited until after the arrival of Napoleon in St. Helena in 1815, when Britain placed a naval garrison on Ascension.

The island remained under the Admiralty, as H.M.S. Ascension, until it was made a dependency of St. Helena by Letters Patent dated the 12th September, 1922.

ADMINISTRATION

Until July 1964, the island was administered by a Resident Magistrate (in the person of the Manager of the Cable and Wireless Company's station there) responsible to the Governor of St. Helena. Since that time, a full-time Administrator has been in charge, responsible to the Governor of St. Helena, and assisted by an Advisory Committee composed of representatives of the organisations at present using the island. There is a small detachment of police, commanded by a British Assistant Superintendent which at the end of 1969 numbered 7.

Major J. M. E. Wainwright completed his final tour of duty as the island's Administrator, in May, 1968, and was succeeded by Brigadier H. W. D. McDonald, D.S.O., in June of the same year.

The United States of America continue to maintain a base on the island. This base forms part of their Bahamas Long-Range Proving Ground for Guided Missiles, and includes an airfield capable of accepting jet aircraft. Administration of the base, and jurisdiction in matters which concern the United States, are governed by an agreement, signed on the 25th June, 1956, between Britain and the United States (Treaty Series No. 25 (1956), Cmd 9810).

The BBC Atlantic Relay Station provides simultaneous broadcasting for many hours a day continuously, to Africa and South America, and is received well in St. Helena.

The southern end of a modern cable from Cape Town to Ascension for use by the South Atlantic Cable Company, was laid and connected by 1st November, 1968. The northern end was afterwards laid and the system from South Africa to Portugal was in service by February, 1969. The Portugal/United Kingdom link was completed and put into service in June of the same year, thus connecting the United Kingdom to South Africa via Ascension by a modern cable.

POPULATION

The population of Ascension fluctuates according to the employment offered by the establishments of Cable and Wireless Ltd., the United States missile base, the BBC and the construction agencies engaged on works for them. The figures were:—

<i>Date</i>	<i>Origin</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Children</i>	<i>Total</i>
End 1968	St. Helena	545	62	166	773
	United States of America	267	1	—	268
	United Kingdom	128	86	88	302
	West Indies	6	—	—	6
	South Africa	5	5	8	18
					<hr/> 1,367 <hr/>
End 1969	St. Helena	493	63	168	724
	United States of America	213	—	—	213
	United Kingdom	131	84	89	304
	West Indies	6	—	—	6
	South Africa	5	5	9	19
					<hr/> 1,266 <hr/>

HEALTH

Cable and Wireless Ltd., and the United States base each maintain a medical officer and a small hospital on the island. The medical

officer of Cable and Wireless Ltd., treats all personnel except those of the United States base.

Attendances at the Cable and Wireless hospital were:—

<i>Year</i>	<i>In-patients</i>	<i>Out-patients</i>	<i>Total</i>
1968	134	1,706	1,840
1969	116	1,908	2,024

The Dental Officer treated 1,503 patients during 1969.

Mr Kenneth Harwood, an optician, visited the island from the 15th November to the 6th December, 1969 and carried out 141 refractions.

VITAL STATISTICS

	<i>1968</i>	<i>1969</i>
Marriages	2	3
Births	10	19
Deaths	2	2

EDUCATION

There is a school at Two Boats village (replacing that at Georgetown) with an expatriate Headmaster engaged by Cable and Wireless Limited. The pupils are the children of the staff of the United Kingdom, St. Helenian and South African personnel stationed on the island. In 1968 the number of children attending school was 125 and in 1969, 137.

AGRICULTURE

A farm is maintained on Green Mountain by Cable and Wireless Limited, and the figures of stock were:

	<i>End 1968</i>	<i>End 1969</i>
Bulls	2	2
Cows	27	30
Heifers	11	2
Calves	6	7
Boars	2	2
Sows	19	20
Store-pigs	70	58
Piglets	27	64
Sheep—approximately	2,000	2,000

<i>The numbers slaughtered were:</i>	<i>1968</i>	<i>1969</i>
Pigs	134	151
Sheep	288	276
Calves	18	17
Bulls	1	—
Heifers	1	—

<i>The farm produced:</i>	<i>1968</i>	<i>1969</i>
Vegetables (various kinds)	39,795 lbs.	46,341 lbs.
Milk	12,000 gals.	18,494 gals.
Cream	580 cartons	2,140 cartons
Fruit	—	3,478 lbs.

WILD LIFE

There are some feral donkeys, rabbits, feral cats, a few goats and some partridges on the Island. Only rabbits and feral cats are permitted to be shot.

Sea-bird life is very plentiful; in particular the island is famed for the vast numbers of Wideawake or Hack-backed Tern (*Sterna fuliginosa*) which breed there. All wild life is rigidly protected by Ordinance. Turtles abound at certain seasons and the catching of them is controlled by licence.

Fish are plentiful and varied. Shark, barracuda, tuna and bonito are present in large numbers, together with a small local fish known as black-fish.

GENERAL

The station, at the Devil's Ashpit, of the American National Aeronautic and Space Agency (N.A.S.A.), was during 1968 and 1969 actively engaged in support of several Apollo missions, which culminated in landings on the Moon.

The Cable and Wireless Earth Station, situated on Donkey Plain some 600 feet above sea level, was the major link between N.A.S.A.'s tracking station at Devil's Ashpit and Houston, Texas, during all manned Apollo flights.

The Museum, situated in Fort Hayes, which was opened in 1966, is a major point of interest for residents and visitors to the Island. It is run by the Ascension Historical Society, a voluntary organisation which arranges regular walks to points of interest on the island, also lectures and slide shows which provide excellent entertainment.

St. Mary's vicarage, for the accommodation of the Anglican priest, was completed during 1968, and on the 12th October of that year the Lord Bishop of St. Helena (the Right Reverend Edmund Capper, O.B.E) blessed and officially opened it.

VISITORS

His Excellency the Governor and Lady Field visited Ascension in February 1968 and the Lord Bishop of St. Helena visited from September to October of the same year.

Other visitors during 1968 were Mr George Thompson, Minister without portfolio, responsible for discussions with Rhodesia, who with his party arrived for an over-night stop on their way to Rhodesia; Sir Michael Cary, K.C.B., Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Public Building and Works, Sir James Thomson, K.B.E., (formerly Lord President of the Federal Court of Malaysia, appointed Chief Justice *ad hoc* to try a criminal case on Ascension), Air Marshall

Sir Lewis Hodges, A.O.C. in C. Air Support Command, General James Ferguson, Commander, A.F.S.C. and Major-General David M. Jones, Commander, A.F.E.T.R.

In 1969 the principal visitors were Brigadier General F. C. Allen, U.S. Army, Colonel S. H. Nicholls, Vice Commander A.F.E.T.R. and Mr T. H. Shearer, Director of Establishments, Ministry of Public Building and Works.

COMMUNICATIONS

The following calls were made by ships (excluding yachts and naval vessels):

	1968	1969
Ships	82	75
Net registered tons	435,183	340,788

In 1969, shipping brought 30,000 long tons of cargo, exclusive of 9 million gallons of petroleum products.

During the years 1968 and 1969, the United States airfield was used by the following numbers of aircraft:

	1968	1969
United States of America	426	371
British	40	17
Canadian	12	7
South African	14	10
Brazilian	—	4
Total	492	409

PART V

Tristan da Cunha

GENERAL REVIEW

THE twin expansion of the local fishing industry and the Public Works Programme provided full employment for the working population of Tristan da Cunha throughout the years 1968 and 1969, the rise in average earnings bringing about a further improvement in living standards and an increase in personal savings.

In 1968 a party of visiting scientists, led by Dr. Martin Holdgate of the Nature Conservancy and Dr Nigel Wace of the University of Adelaide. carried out research into the biological and botanical resources of the Dependency, and made recommendations for their conservation.

Other visiting scientists undertaking a programme of satellite observation, produced additional information relating to the exact geographical position of the Island. Unexpected visitors were the crew of the yacht *Cyclops* on passage to Cape Town from the UK via South America.

In July 1969, the Administrator together with a member of his staff and ten volunteer Tristans went to Gough Island to locate and bury the bodies of two young meteorologists who had died in the mountains.

On 17th May 1969 Mr J. I. H. Fleming succeeded Mr. B. Watkins as Administrator.

GEOGRAPHY AND CLIMATE

The main island, which is about 2,000 miles west of Capetown and 1,500 miles south-south-west of St. Helena, is a volcanic cone 6,760 feet high with a crater lake in the summit and numerous subsidiary craters set on a roughly rectangular plinth which is bounded by precipices from one thousand to two thousand feet in height. Below these precipices are a number of plateaux, on the largest of which, in the north-west of the island is situated the settlement of Edinburgh, the only permanently inhabited locality in the group. The Island is nearly circular in shape, with an area of 38 square miles. Below 5,000 feet it is thickly covered with vegetation, the eastern half being densely wooded, and there is abundant water from permanent springs.

The other islands of the group are Inaccessible and Nightingale, about 20 miles west-south-west and south-south-west respectively

of Tristan, and Gough Island, about 230 miles south-south-east. Inaccessible is rather like Tristan in appearance, with precipices rising from small coastal plateaux in the north and elsewhere from very narrow beaches; it is three miles by one and a half in extent. Nightingale is only one mile by three-quarters of a mile in extent; it is covered by dense tussock grass and there are a few patches of woodland round the two peaks, the taller of which rises to 1,200 feet. Adjoining Nightingale to the north are two small islands, Middle and Stoltenhoff. Gough Island has an area of 35 square miles and is well wooded and watered. A British scientific expedition was resident on Gough Island for six months in 1955 and since that time the South African Government has maintained a weather station on the island.

All the islands are surrounded by extensive beds of kelp, which have some effect in moderating the swell. In the absence of any sheltered inlets or anchorages, landing is almost wholly dependent on there being sufficient lee. The climate is temperate and typically oceanic with well distributed rainfall, rather high humidity, a tendency to strong winds and rapid changes of weather and temperature. Between June and October the upper part of the peak is often snow covered and sleety snow and hail are occasionally experienced at sea level. Thunderstorms are rare but violent gales occur three or four times a year.

HISTORY AND ADMINISTRATION

The islands were discovered by a Portuguese fleet under the command of Admiral Tristão da Cunha in March 1506 and first sighted by a British vessel, the *Globe*, in 1610. The first recorded landing was by a party from the Dutch ship *Heemstede* on 7th February 1643. In 1655 an expedition was sent by Van Riebeeck, Governor of the Cape, to make a thorough exploration of the potentialities of the island, but reported unfavourably, as did a Dutch East India Company survey of 1696. The East India Company had also planned an expedition in 1684, but that too came to nothing, and it was not until 1760 that the English captain Nightingale is presumed to have landed on the island which now bears his name. In 1790 a party of American seamen spent seven months ashore and traces of their encampment were found in 1793 by an expedition which made the first favourable report on the islands.

On 27th December 1810, three Americans settled on Tristan which between then until the recent evacuation was never without inhabitants, though by 1812 their number was for a time reduced to one. These settlers, after a short-lived show of independence, sought British protection, but it was not until Napoleon's exile to St. Helena

that, on 14th August 1816, H.M.S. *Falmouth* landed a small British garrison and laid formal claim to the island. The garrison was withdrawn in 1817 and the flag hauled down, but three of its members, headed by Corporal William Glass, of Kelso, Scotland, with his wife and two children, elected to remain inside the present settlement.

The islands' status remained somewhat uncertain until 1876, when an Order-in-Council declaring Tristan da Cunha and its subsidiary islands to be under the British Crown and making some provision for judicial supervision was drafted and acted upon, though the Order was never formally completed. By that time the population had increased to 85, new settlers including English, Dutch, American and St. Helenian elements to which a few years later were added Italian and Irish strains.

The years from 1817 to 1876 had been prosperous, frequent contacts with the outside world being maintained through the visits of whalers, East Indiamen and men-o'-war. Outstanding events in the period had been the visit of the Duke of Edinburgh after whom the settlement was named in 1867 and the despatch to the island by the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel of the first missionary and teacher Rev W. F. Taylor, who stayed from 1851 to 1857. He was not, however, replaced until 1881, when the Rev E. H. Dodgson, brother of Lewis Carroll, was appointed and stayed until 1884, returning for three more years in 1886 after receiving the news of the Boat Disaster of 1885.

This significant event, which involved the disappearance of 15 men on their way to or from a passing ship, marked the beginning of a decline. The loss of most of the colony's able bodied men was in fact less responsible for this decline than the infestation of the island by rats, dating from a shipwreck in 1882, and the extermination of most of the seals and whales. As early as 1888 the replacement of sail by steam had resulted in only five ships being sighted in the full year. By 1904 the population was down to 71. No mail was received from England between 1906 and 1916. Finally the Rev J. G. Barrow, who served on the island from 1906 to 1909, was not replaced until 1922. From that date a missionary teacher has been maintained on the island with only short breaks.

In 1932 the Rev A. D. Partridge, who was on his second tour of service, was officially recognised as Honorary Commissioner and Magistrate, a step taken because a Brazilian scientific expedition, which never materialised, was due to visit the island. In this capacity he appointed a headman and headwoman and set up an Island Council to which the leading citizens were nominated. These appointments were continued thereafter.

By Letters Patent dated 12th January, 1938 the status of Tristan

da Cunha, including Nightingale, Inaccessible and Gough Island was finally clarified when they were made dependencies of St. Helena.

In 1937-38 a Norwegian scientific expedition visited the islands for four months and the first accurate survey of the main island was completed by Mr A. B. Crawford. In 1942 a unit of the South African Defence Force built a meteorological and wireless station, which was manned for the duration of the war by the Royal Navy. After the war until the evacuation it was maintained by the South African Government.

Largely through the efforts of the Royal Navy Chaplain, the Rev C. P. Lawrence, who recognised the possibility of a crawfish industry, an agreement for the development of that industry was concluded with a South African Company in 1948. The agreement led to the appointment of an Administrator, following the enactment of St. Helena Ordinance No. 8 of 1948. The application of certain laws of St. Helena was provided for under Ordinance No. 3 of 1949.

In January 1949 the Tristan Exploration Company (later the Tristan da Cunha Development Company and now the South Atlantic Islands Development Corporation) began operations, and the next decade, especially after the setting up of a freezing factory, saw the way to the reduction of the island's isolation and to its freedom from dependence on charity.

In October 1961 a volcanic cone erupted close to the settlement and it became necessary to evacuate the island. The islanders were brought to the United Kingdom and new homes were found for them at Calshot, in Hampshire.

In 1962 a Royal Society Expedition was organised to study the effects of the eruption, and later the same year, another expedition consisting of twelve islanders and a Colonial Office representative went to the island. It was reported that the eruption was dying down and that the settlement was habitable. The islanders, therefore, decided to return to Tristan, and in May 1963 an advance party of fifty islanders, accompanied by an Administrator and staff, returned to cope with the initial problems of reconstruction. The main party of islanders returned in November, 1963.

The wireless station was reopened, and is now maintained by the Administration, but the main landing beaches, on which the islanders depended for their livelihood from fishing and for the landing of stores, were mostly covered by the lava flow from the eruption.

The harbour on which construction began in late 1964 was completed by August, 1967.

The South Atlantic Islands Development Corporation re-established its factory in May, 1966 to replace the one buried in the lava flow of 1961.

Following discussions with the Island Council in May 1968 a revised Ordinance to provide for a Council and for the making of bye-laws and levying of taxes in Tristan da Cunha was enacted and published in September 1969. Under its provisions all persons resident on Tristan da Cunha over eighteen years of age are qualified to vote.

The Island Council, formed in November 1969 consists of seven men and one woman elected by the residents, three appointed members viz; the Resident Chaplain, the Factory Manager, Manager of Island Store, and the Administrator as President. The elected members have chosen one of their number to be Chief Islander.

FINANCE

There is a Tristan Administration Fund for general administration purposes. In September 1969 the administration accounts were transferred from London and a Treasurer appointed. Development expenditure continued to be mainly financed by grants made available under the provisions of the Colonial Development and Welfare Acts.

The principal heads of revenue were as follows:

	<i>Year ended</i>	
	30/6/68	30/6/69
	£	£
Fishing royalties and taxes	32,604	35,367
Post Office	51,140	32,432
Interest	1,789	1,985
Miscellaneous Receipts	11,439	864
Overseas Service Aid Scheme	4,499	5,154
Local Rates, licences, etc.	88	345
	<hr/>	<hr/>
C. and D.W. Funds	101,559	76,147
	13,689	28,873
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	£115,248	£105,020

The principal heads of expenditure were as follows:

	<i>Year ended</i>	
	30/6/68	30/6/69
	£	£
Administrator	2,690	2,371
Other staff	7,461	7,472
Post Office	4,626	9,865
Shipping	8,024	11,158
Miscellaneous	27,988	10,759
Audit Fees	310	310
Staff Housing/Public Buildings	512	6,003
Maintenance of Public Works	17,113	16,279
Public Services	6,014	7,568
Overseas Service Aid Scheme	4,499	5,154
Government Launch	7,073	—
	<hr/>	<hr/>
C. and D.W. Funds	86,310	76,939
	11,149	35,792
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	£97,459	£112,731

Assets and Liabilities as at 30/6/69

<i>Liabilities</i>		<i>Assets</i>	
General Revenue Balance	21,349	Cash in hand and on	
Special Funds	7,357	deposit	24,364
Other deposits	3,296	Miscellaneous advances	7,216
Post Office Savings Bank	15,497	Post Office Savings Bank	15,919
Total	<u>£47,499</u>	Total	<u>£47,499</u>

POPULATION

There were 253 Islanders on Tristan on 31st December 1968, plus 2 training on St. Helena; and 18 expatriates. With the return of further Islanders in both 1968 and 1969 from England, and 11 births in 1969, the number of Islanders had risen by 31st December 1969 to 275. In each year there were 2 deaths, while marriages numbered 2 and 3 respectively.

HEALTH

Asthma continues to be the significantly predominant disease, almost 60 Islanders suffering from it in varying degrees of severity. Helminthic infections continue in evidence, and it is believed that some common cold viruses have become native to the Island.

Dental health still gives cause for anxiety as consumption of sugar, bread and sweets increases; in 1969 alone the Medical Officer extracted 156 teeth, to which must be added 125 pulled by a dental surgeon recruited from South Africa for several weeks' residential service, during which he also made and fitted 57 dentures (complete and partial).

Electrocardiographs continue to be relayed to London. In January 1969 the Administrator laid the foundation stone of a new hospital which is expected to come into use early in 1971.

LAW AND ORDER

The Administrator is also the Magistrate. There were 8 criminal cases during the period under review. An Islander attended a course of training from June–September 1968 at the Metropolitan Police College, Hendon, and he has also assumed the duties of Sea Fisheries Officer, Harbourmaster, and Coxswain of the Government launch. A senior Sea Fisheries Officer was appointed in 1968. No poaching incidents were reported.

An Inquiry was held by the Administrator in April, 1968 into the disappearance of an Islander while fishing at sea off Tristan. As a result, new Bye-laws have included an amendment to Fishing Boats

Safety Regulations. In September 1969 an Inquiry was held following the disappearance of an Islander on a lone egg-collecting trip along a cliff-face less than a mile from the Settlement.

The following Ordinances were enacted:

Tristan da Cunha Fish (Export) Ordinance 1967 (enacted in December 1967)

Fishery Limits (Tristan da Cunha) Ordinance 1968

Price Control (Tristan da Cunha) Ordinance 1968

Electricity (Tristan da Cunha) Ordinance 1968

Savings Bank (Tristan da Cunha) Ordinance 1968

Trades Dispute (Arbitration and Inquiry) Ordinance (enacted in December 1969)

Road Traffic (Tristan da Cunha) Ordinance 1969

Island Council Ordinance 1969

EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES

The school roll averages just under fifty pupils divided into four classes from age five to fifteen. The school was supervised by a V.S.O. during most of 1968, and subsequently under an expatriate contract officer, though since May 1969 the school has been run entirely by island teachers with a measure of supervision from the Chaplain. One teacher has returned from teacher-training in St. Helena, and another is due back in 1970.

Useful additions to school equipment include an S.R.A. Teaching Laboratory and a tape-recorder. The materials for a largely pre-fabricated school are now in store on the Island, and it is hoped to begin construction in 1970.

Two Islanders went to St. Helena in October 1969 for technical training.

Guides and Cubs are run by Island leaders, and a Sea Scout unit under the Police-Sergeant is planned.

FISHING INDUSTRY

In addition to the offshore fishing undertaken by the Islanders, the vessels of Tristan Investments (Pty) Ltd. (the representative Company of the South Atlantic Islands Development Corporation) continued to fish the waters under the concession.

A wages dispute during the period August to November 1968 resulted in a new agreement between the Company and the island-fishermen. In 1969 a review of wages and salaries was negotiated on the basis of a Cost of Living Index prepared and maintained for the Administration by the Ministry of Overseas Development.

Fibreglass dinghies are made on the Island for use by the fishermen. Some eighteen 2-men dinghies, most of them powered and with power-winches are available for use on the 70 days or so in the year when fishing is possible.

IMPORTS AND SUPPLIES

The Island Store is the sole retail outlet, the nature of the goods it sells being a good indicator of rising living-standards, these include furniture, autocycles, guitars, carpets, refrigerators and tape-recorders. As the Island now has two privately-owned motorcars, petrol and spares have also been brought in.

PUBLIC WORKS

During the two years reviewed, the principal building erected is the Administration Block, which came into use in January 1969. Built of locally-made cement blocks, with an asbestos roof, by the Public Works Department, it contains offices for the Administrator and all heads of departments; a handsome Council Chamber; the Post Office, Police Office, Library and Reading Room.

The water supply was augmented by the installation of a hydram, storage and collection tanks, and new pipes; a new Government quarter was completed, and the new hospital begun; the road to The Patches realigned and partially surfaced; harbour maintenance continued; and the electricity reticulation scheme completed with the switching-on of power to all but a few Island houses on 25 September 1969 by the oldest inhabitant, Mrs Jane Lavarello (93).

AGRICULTURE AND ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

An expatriate Agricultural Superintendent has been in charge during the last fifteen months of the period under review. He has promoted the spraying of the potato-crop and the controlled use of weed-killers; dosing of cattle and sheep; improvement of the sheep-dip and of the standard of shepherding; regular rotation of grazing; and cultivation of legumes and lettuces in the Government Garden.

Two dogs were imported to assist in cattle movement, and at lambing time. Two incubators were purchased in order to increase the number of poultry on the Island. Two in-pig sows were imported to establish a further local source of food.

Experiments have been conducted in the growing of trees, and it is hoped that some of these will prove suitable for use as shelter-belts round the potato-patches.

An innovation in 1969 was the establishment of a Farmer's Club.

COMMUNICATIONS

In 1968 and 1969 there were more frequent visits by ships, (principally by fishing vessels belonging to the Concessionaires) as the following figures show:

	1966	1968
Outward Sea Mails . . .	9	9
Inward Sea Mails . . .	8	9

Rising living standards are again reflected in a further increase in the sale of postal orders. The Postmaster, who is also the Radio Operator and Director of Broadcasting, also handled an increased number of philatelic enquiries.

Commemorative Stamp issues have been on Birds (May 1968); Dependency 30th Anniversary (November 1968); Clipper Ships (June 1969), and U.S.P.G. (November 1969). A regular carrier of mail to and from the island, the M.F.V. *Gillian Gaggins*, is depicted on a 9d. aerogramme form.

Regular daily schedules with Cape Town radio are maintained, and public telephone calls may now be made to the United Kingdom.

The local broadcasting service continues on three evenings a week, one of these being now run by an Islander; many Islanders also contribute to the programmes.

Naval visits, which are always enjoyed by the people of Tristan, were in November 1968 (H.M.S. *Naiad*) and April 1969 (H.M.S. *Juno*). Both vessels carried out routine fishery patrol duties.

WILD LIFE

The Wild Life Protection Ordinance, passed in 1950, aims to conserve all known species of wild life. Infringements of the Ordinance are punishable by heavy fines. White whales, sea elephants and fur seals are to be found in the waters around Tristan. The bird life of the island, which is of considerable interest, includes the Giant-billed Bunting, the Lesser Noddy, the Frigate Bird and the Southern Black-backed Gull.

Certain species of wild life on the other islands in the Tristan group are also afforded complete protection, and further legislation is under active consideration.

APPENDIX I

COLONIAL DEVELOPMENT AND WELFARE SCHEMES IN PROGRESS OR INITIATED IN ST. HELENA DURING 1968 AND 1969

<i>Scheme No.</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Approved Total Cost £</i>	<i>Notes</i>
<i>Agricultural, Forestry and Livestock</i>			
5947	Agricultural Development Grants	500	
6938	Stud Bull	600	
<i>Education</i>			
6359	Schools: Laboratory Equipment	610	
6360	Schools: Provision of Textbooks	1,531	
6636	Film Projector	275	
6729	Mathematics apparatus	967	
6786	Additional School Bus	1,046	
6953	Furniture and Equipment for Pre-Primary Schools	2,000	
6955	Broadcasting Recording Station	1,280	
<i>Electricity and Telephones</i>			
5952	Extension of Telephone Service	2,400	
6076	Development of Electricity Services	9,462	
6768	New Power House & Generators	40,500	
6960	Street Lighting Control	500	
<i>Public Health</i>			
6361	Improvement of Dental Facilities	5,475	
6637	Washing Machine	120	
6762	Hospital Equipment	1,750	
6839	Clinic at Half Tree Hollow	1,650	
6841	Ambulance Motor Vehicle	2,236	
6843	Medical Library	200	
6973	Improvement of Dental Services	4,880	
6980	Equipment for Rodent Control	7,550	
6998	Mobile Dental Clinic	5,120	
6999	Improvements to General Hospital	4,800	
7006	Internal Telephone Communications	836	
<i>Public Works</i>			
3945	Rock Rose Road	50,193	
5867	Purchase and Development of Cold Store	4,900	
6160	Sandy Bay Road	19,350	
6384	Public Lavatories: Jamestown	1,520	
6500	Heavy Lift Crane	25,160	
6730	Reconstruction of Sea Wall	27,500	
6753	Water Supplies. Levelwood	10,850	
6767	Mechanical Plant	10,650	
6934	Fuel Oil Depot	600	
6937	Thompson's Hill Road	9,000	
6974	Water Supplies: Briars/Ruperts	7,500	
7000	Blue Hill Road	9,000	

<i>Scheme No.</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Approved Total Cost £</i>	<i>Notes</i>
<i>Social Welfare and Housing</i>			
6336	Construction of Cottages and Flats	28,842	
5860 and 6091	Housing Assistance Board: Grants and Loans for Private Dwellings	30,375	
6059	Establishment of Children's Home	10,924	
6722	Construction of Cottages and Flats	13,550	
6935	Reconstruction of Dwellings—Drummond Hay Square	5,400	
7032	Construction of Bungalows at Half Tree Hollow	6,000	
7054	Construction of Flats in Jamestown	7,500	
<i>Miscellaneous</i>			
5999	Preservation of Public Records	550	
6771	Preservation of Public Records	1,100	
6878	Shelving: Public Library	60	

APPENDIX II

STATISTICS OF POPULATION, BIRTHS, DEATHS, MARRIAGES DIVORCES AND JUDICIAL SEPARATIONS

<i>Year</i>	<i>Population</i>	<i>Births</i>	<i>Deaths</i>	<i>Marriages</i>	<i>Divorces</i>	<i>Judicial Separations</i>
1902	5,009	165	235	26	—	—
1903	9,850 (includes 4,655 P.O.W.)	146	76	32	—	—
1906	3,544	118	46	11	—	—
1916	3,604	108	51	24	3*	1*
1926	3,747	111	67	41	7*	—*
1936	4,341	134	66	23	11*	1*
1946	4,897	139	53	23	15*	4*
1956	4,652	127	43	26	21*	—*
1957	4,672	120	56	23	—	—
1958	4,802	129	36	35	2	—
1959	4,644	142	56	27	—	1
1960	4,707	141	41	30	1	—
1961	4,648	112	39	20	1	—
1962	4,624	119	55	24	3	—
1963	4,613	127	53	26	2	—
1964	4,676	131	39	28	1	—
1965	4,687	113	42	31	1	—
1966	4,772	137	57	40	1	—
1967	4,707	161	52	31	2	—
1968	4,722	127	38	39	—	—
1969	4,829	159	45	31	—	—

*For ten-year period ending with the year stated.

APPENDIX III

INCIDENCE OF INCOME TAX ON INDIVIDUALS

<i>Income</i> £				<i>Tax Payable</i> <i>(to nearest £)</i>	
				<i>Married</i> <i>Taxpayer</i>	<i>Single</i> <i>Taxpayer</i>
300	.	.	.	—	—
325	.	.	.	1	2
350	.	.	.	2	3
375	.	.	.	3	5
400	.	.	.	4	6
450	.	.	.	6	9
500	.	.	.	8	12
550	.	.	.	10	16
600	.	.	.	12	19
700	.	.	.	17	25
800	.	.	.	21	31
900	.	.	.	25	37
1,000	.	.	.	29	44
1,200	.	.	.	37	56
1,500	.	.	.	50	75
2,000	.	.	.	74	111
2,500	.	.	.	103	155
3,000	.	.	.	132	199

OFFENCES REPORTED AND PERSONS DEALT WITH BY COURTS 1968 AND 1969
1968

APPENDIX IV

	Offences				Persons				Acquitted or discharged						
	Total reported	Total undetected	Total accepted	Warnings	Taken to Court	Convicted									
						Imprisonment	Fine	Court Order							
<i>Against Lawful Authority</i>															
Against public order	—	—	—	—	—	M	F	J	M	F	J				
Perjury	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
Escape and rescue	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
Contempt of Court	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
<i>Against Public Morality</i>															
Rape	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
Indecent assault	1	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—				
Unnatural offences	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
Sexual offences	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
<i>Against the Person</i>															
Murder and manslaughter	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
Attempted murder and suicide	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
Grievous harm, wounding, etc.	2	—	2	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	—				
Assaults	9	—	9	—	9	1	—	—	—	—	—				
Concealment of birth	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
Loitering	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
<i>Against Property</i>															
Theft and other stealings	16	2	14	—	14	—	—	12	—	—	—				
Robbery and extortion	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
Burglary, house, store breaking	1	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—				
False pretences, cheating, fraud, etc.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
Receiving stolen property	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
Arson	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
Racial larceny	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
Other	3	1	2	—	2	—	—	2	—	—	—				
<i>Against Local Laws</i>															
Against Traffic Ordinance	65	—	65	—	65	—	—	—	63	—	2				
Against Township Ordinance	43	—	43	—	43	—	—	—	41	—	2				
Against Liquor Ordinance	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
Against Education Ordinance	2	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	2				
Gambling	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
Affiliation Proceedings	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
Adoption	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
Magistrates Court Act	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
Maintenance Order	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
Probation Order	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1				
Variation of Probation Order	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
Ordinance: Care and Protection of Children	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
	143	3	140	—	140	140	3	2	109	12	—	6	—	1	—

OFFENCES REPORTED AND PERSONS DEALT WITH BY COURTS 1968 AND 1969—continued

1969

70

St. Helena: 1968-69

	Offences					Persons				Acquitted or discharged
	Total reported	Total undetected	Total accepted	Warnings	Taken to Court	Convicted				
						Imprisonment	Fine	Court Order		
<i>Against Lawful Authority</i>										
Against public order	—	—	—	—	—	—	M F J	M F J	M F J	—
Perjury	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Escape and rescue	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Contempt of Court	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Against Public Morality</i>										
Rape	2	—	2	—	2	2	—	—	—	—
Indecent assault	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unnatural offences	8	—	7	—	7	7	—	—	—	—
Sexual offences	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Against the Person</i>										
Murder and manslaughter	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Attempted murder and suicide	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Grievous harm, wounding, etc.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Assaults	5	—	5	—	5	5	—	—	—	—
Concealment of birth	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Incest	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Against Property</i>										
Theft and other stealings	12	2	10*	—	3	3	—	—	—	—
Robbery and extortion	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Burglary, house, store breaking	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
False pretences, cheating, fraud, etc.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Receiving stolen property	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arson	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Prædial larceny	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other	6	2	4	4	—	4	—	2	—	—
<i>Against Local Laws</i>										
Against Traffic Ordinances	40	2	38	—	38	38	—	—	5 1	—
Against Township Ordinance	20	2	18	—	18	18	—	—	2	—
Against Liquor Ordinance	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Against Education Ordinance	1	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	1	—
Gambling	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Affiliation Proceedings	1	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	1	—
Adoption	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Magistrates Court Act	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maintenance Order	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Probation Order	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Variation of Probation Order	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ordinance: Care and Protection of Children	1	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	1	—
	96	8	87	4	76	80	—	65	8 3	2

*7 cases pending.

APPENDIX V

Cases reported to and dealt with by the Police 1968-1969

<i>Offences</i>	<i>Total reported</i>		<i>Taken to Court</i>			
			<i>Total</i>		<i>Sentence passed or order made</i>	
	<i>1968</i>	<i>1969</i>	<i>1968</i>	<i>1969</i>	<i>1968</i>	<i>1969</i>
<i>Against Lawful Authority</i>						
Against public order . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—
Perjury . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—
Escape and Rescue . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—
Contempt of Court . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Against Public Morality</i>						
Rape . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—
Indecent Assault . . .	1	2	1	2	1	2
Unnatural offences . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sexual Offences . . .	—	7	—	7	—	7
<i>Against The Person</i>						
Murder and manslaughter . .	—	—	—	—	—	—
Attempted murder and suicide .	—	—	—	—	—	—
Grievous harm, wounding, etc.	2	—	2	—	2	—
Assaults . . .	9	5	9	5	9	5
Concealment of birth . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Against Property</i>						
Theft and other stealing . .	14	10	14	10*	14	10
Robbery and extortion . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—
Burglary, house and store breaking . . .	1	—	1	—	1	—
False pretences, cheating, fraud etc.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Receiving stolen property . .	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arson . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—
Praedial larceny . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—
Others . . .	2	4	2	4	2	4
<i>Against Local Laws</i>						
Against traffic ordinance . .	65	38	65	38	65	38
Against township ordinance . .	43	18	43	18	43	18
Against liquor ordinance . .	2	1	2	1	2	1
Against Education ordinance .	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gambling . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—
Affiliation proceedings . . .	—	1	—	1	—	1
Adoption . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—
Magistrates Court Act . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maintenance Order . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—
Probation Order . . .	1	—	1	—	1	—
Variation of Probation Order .	—	—	—	—	—	—
Small Tenants (Possession) . .	—	—	—	—	—	—
Childrens ordinance (Care and Protection) .	—	1	—	1	—	1

* 7 cases pending.

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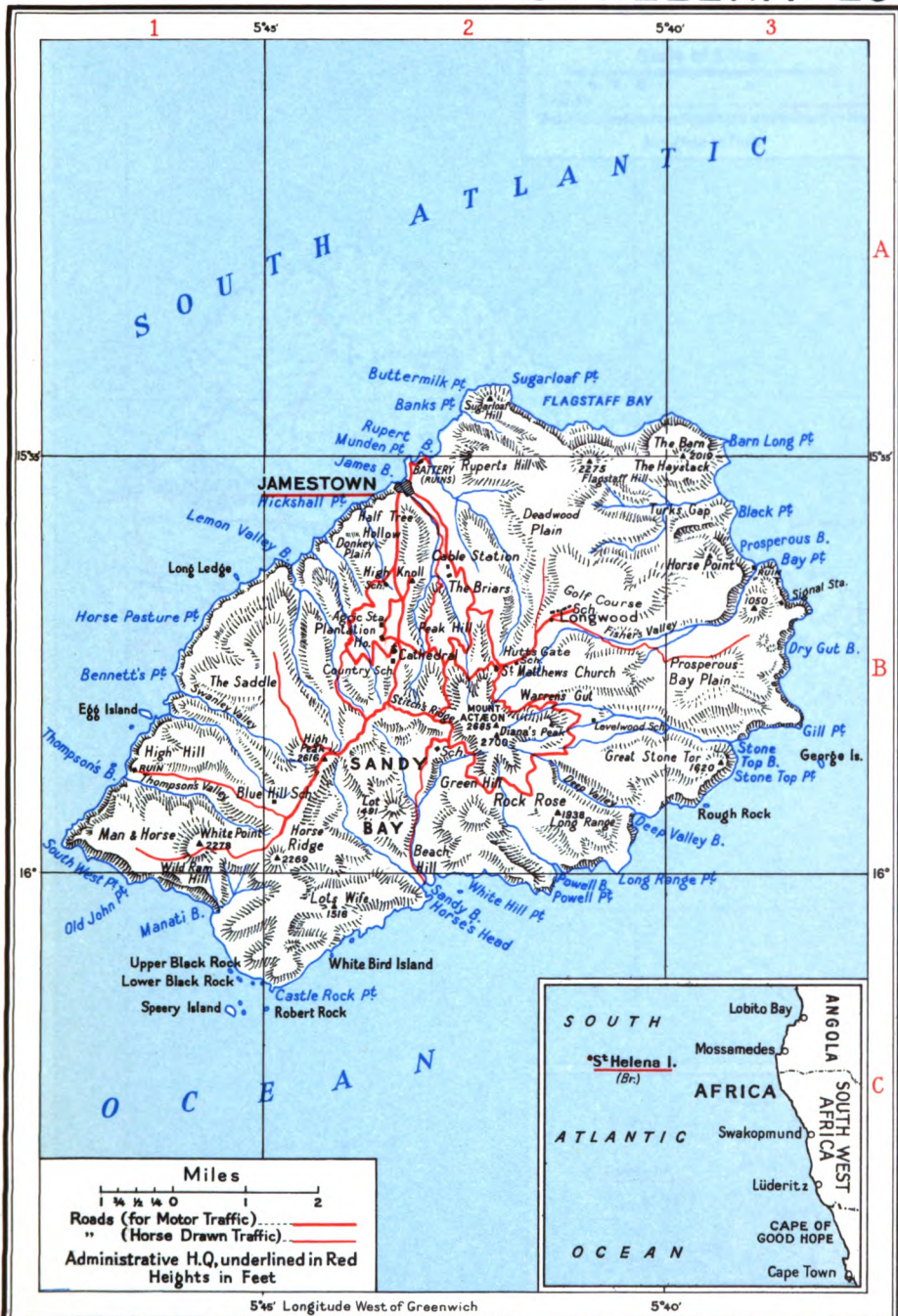
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